PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES Bombay Gazette MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,598.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1908. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M.				
12th Dec	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6898
1909.				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951		
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6603		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available, for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Sept	440	704	324	518	329	493
Port Said	468	748	374	561	358	538
Marseilles Genoa or Naples.....	578	925	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	609	990	517	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	462	809
Karachi	44	,,	40	,,	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 781, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
A. City of Benares	...	Dec. 1	....	Dec. 22 1909
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	.....
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	.....
C. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	.....
C. City of Manchester.	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 5
C. City of Karachi....	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 21	May 12	.....
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Brab boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Sustan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time Route—via. about
DUMRA	1,695	Mon 21st Dec.	11 a.m. P D & O*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 24th Dec.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie,
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 25th Dec.	6 a.m (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 21st Dec. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,360 tons, sailing on or about 19th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

19th December, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,305	Baratge	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guironnet	15th Apr. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May. "

INTEROHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or at ont
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909,
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Guironnet	29th Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIOARD, *Agent.*

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL FOR THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KORRBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabocvich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KORRBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabocvich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KORRBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabocvich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	6,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	6,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar 1909
* VORWAERTS	6,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,388	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers:	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about
SILESIA	6,150	E. Radoicich	26th Dec, 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
CIRCASSIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6716	27th Dec 08.
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th " "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	5th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6507	A. Haig	27th February, 1909
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	8134	A. Thain	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA		A. Haig	26th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 905
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st Class rail tickets across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 993
Return tickets to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All Steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by R. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

For any further information regarding passages, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents, Bombay.*

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Malcows Street, and are now located at 3 GARDEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and rendering work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong;	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY: *Manager.*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	,,	7,57,500
Reserve Fund	,,	1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept., 1908.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Lindyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Dairen	Mukden (Fengtien)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places to the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE— *Manager.*
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

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COMPLIMENTARY. BIRTHDAY. X'MAS. NEW YEAR.

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- Silver Table Ware.
- Silver Table Toilet Sets.
- Silver Decorative Articles.
- Silver Prize Cups.
- Silver Office Table Requisites.
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All the latest Novelties in their most Select form.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

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ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. S. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR NEWTON CHAMBERS, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, G. H. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW.	PENANG,	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for various periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. S. WILSON, *Agent*

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bombay.)
KHATSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Haeljee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq. (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed if not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application

R. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Frames, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Cranchis. No. 6

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTR.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sts. Foochow	
Bombay	matra).	Saigon.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Madras.	Penang.	Hankow.
Rangoon	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe,
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
,, 4 ,, ,, pints.

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D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA, AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS,

ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO, LTD.,
BOMBAY,
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PURE POT STILL.
Famous for 100 YEARS. WHISKEY

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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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THE ONE WORD DUNLOP MEANS EVERYTHING BEST IN TYRES.

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GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

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PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.
GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Walnuts, Almonds Hazelnuts and Chestnuts, Italian, Fresh Italian Lemons at 1-4 per doz. Mascatel Raisins and Naples Figs (Italian).

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

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FOREMOST EVER SINCE.
UNSURPASSED FOR QUALITY.
The Coffee for the Millions.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences, incidental to the wear and tear and haste of modern life. Sleeplessness, neuralgia, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular, and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, hateful dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of human nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, coursing and expelling the virus of disease, wherescever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, old legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "Vetarzo Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), on the unwary. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direct Jon of His Majesty's Hon Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with numerous practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on kidney derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no person should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for penny stamps (English or Colonial), from Those who prefer to call may obtain the book gratis. Every bottle of VETARZO REMEDIES is guaranteed to effect a perfect cure in every case of disease for which it is recommended, or the money will be refunded. Sold by all Chemists throughout the World. Wholesale Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon, WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

These medicines were formerly advertised under the name of "The Sea Bird Food," and were sold under that name.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE.

THE MAIL TRAIN from Bombay, on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, the 23rd instant, will be RUN in two portions. The Second Portion will carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers and their servants and will leave Colaba at 21-55. The first portion will leave to scheduled time and will carry Intermediate Class Passengers only.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag: General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 16th December, 1908.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT LONAVALA, ten acres of LAND on Tungarli Hill, beautifully wooded, with a nice bungalow, splendid view. For particulars apply to Messrs. PAMBE and NANABHAI, ENGINEERS and ARCHITECTS, 3 Church Gate Street.

NOTICE.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT SONAPUR LANE.

THE Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the Estate JAIONNATH BABAJI, deceased, will receive up to the 23rd December, 1908, offers for the SALE by private contract of the undermentioned property belonging to the said deceased.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the Out-called or known by the name of Talwaly at or near the Old Sonapur Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3561, and Street No. 1 containing by admeasurement 127 square Yards be the same little more or less, and bounded on the East by the house of Ramlyia Tukkeragee, on the West by the passage of the said Fazendari, and on the North by the house of Moro a Pandoorangjee, and on the South by the house of Pallonjee Doosbji Mehorji.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office,
Bombay, 15th December, 1908.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

KUTUBRA GANPAT, late of Bombay, Gutchi Visa Oswal Bania Hindu Inhabitant.
MORIZ PFAFF, late General Manager, Messrs. Wolf and Sons, Bombay, European.
GEORGE CAMPBELL HOWIN, late a 3rd Grade Engineer in His Majesty's Mint, Bombay, European.
PETER IGNATIUS BRAGANZA, a widower, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant an employee of Messrs. W and A Graham and Company, Bombay.
MUNCHERJEE EDULJEE MORRIS, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant.
FRANK WILMOT WATSON, late Assistant Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Baroda, European.
ALGERNON WARDEN, late Officiating Assistant to the Resident in charge Okhamandal District and Commandant of the Wagher Corps, Dwarka, European.
ABDUL SATTAR AWALIA SIRKAR, a Mahomedan Pilgrim, late of Saidapur.
HEERIBAI, wife of Lukhmidas Maneeklal, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
LUXMIBAI, wife of Burkison Bhaichand, late of Bombay, Valand Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.
ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 9TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1908.

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN and NEW CLASSES will be formed on January, 12th, 1909.

The Entrance Examination takes place at the Institute on January 6th and 7th, 1909, commencing at 10 A. M. (S. T.)

The following are the subjects of the Examination :—

1. English Composition .. A short essay.
2. Drawing (freehand) ... Copying from blackboard.
3. Arithmetic .... As at Matriculation.
4. Algebra .... As at Matriculation.
5. Chemistry .... As at Matriculation.

The Courses of Instruction are :—

1. Mechanical Engineering.
2. Electrical Engineering.
3. Textile Manufacture.
4. Technical Chemistry.
5. Sheet-metal Working and Enamelling.

The Courses 1, 2, 3, and 4, extend over four years and 5 over one year.

Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal on or before January 2nd, 1909, stating the course they propose to take.

Candidates who have passed the Intermediate or higher Examination of any recognised University only will be exempt from the Entrance Examination.

There is no Entrance Examination for course 5.

The following are the probable numbers of vacancies :—

Mechanical Engineering 60, Electrical Engineering 20, Textile Manufacture 30, Technical Chemistry 20, Sheet-metal Working and Enamelling 20.

The Institute is well provided with large and well-lighted Lecture Rooms, Laboratories, Library and Reading Rooms. The Workshops and Laboratories are provided with a complete and up-to-date equipment for the work of Technical Education and includes a modern Electric Power Station for supplying current to the different departments.

The Textile Department is now under the control of one of the most successful Teachers in England and has recently been enlarged to enable all branches of this work to be included.

The Chemistry Department is probably the best equipped laboratory in India and is in charge of a B. Sc. (Lond.) who has had large teaching and practical experience.

There are Classes for Instruction in Motor Car Mechanics for which candidates may join up to December 7th for the present course of 6 months for the Senior Section and of 12 months for the Junior Section.

A prospectus containing all particulars may be obtained on sending 8 annas to the Principal.

D. E. WACHA,
Provisional Honorary Secretary.

DOLL DRESSING COMPETITION.

THE Public are invited to contribute DRESSED DOLLS for a competition.

A Gold Bangle and five other Prizes will be awarded for the six best Dressed Dolls.

The Dolls for competition will be exhibited at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Warehouse Road, on SATURDAY, 19th, December, at 4-30.

Prizes will be given to successful competitors at 5-30, after which the Dolls will be SOLD by AUCTION for Christmas donations to the following Charities :—

Dr Gertrude Bradley's Hospital, Umarkhadi.
The Poor box, St. Thomas's Cathedral.
The Poor box, Roman Catholic Cathedral.

The following ladies have consented to act as Judges :—Lady HUGHES, Mrs. OWEN DUNN, Mrs. DAVIDSON, Dr. BENSON and Mrs. PLINSTON.

Dolls for competition to have owner's name and address affixed and to be sent to the Y. M. C. A. Hall by 10 o'clock on SATURDAY, 19th December.

Further information may be obtained from Miss Willis, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MOTOR BOATS
and
STEAM LAUNCHES
Built and Engined.

Lighters, Rowing & Sailing Boats, &c.

Designs, Specifications and Estimates on application.

S.S. "BEN NEVIS."

CAPTAIN WM. LAING will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew while in this Port.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that VASANJI BHUGWANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned properties.

Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Bapty Road, out of the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 271 4-9 Square Yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 178, New No. 16181, Old Survey No. 4464, and New Survey No. 5732, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E ward Nos. 780-781, and Street Nos. 8-1, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North formerly by the property of Mahomedali Abedin, on or towards the South by the land hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the East formerly by the Kamatipura Lane leading to Oomerkharry Sewer Road but now by the Bapty Road, and on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Muncherji Shapurji Narielwalla.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Bapty Road, out of the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 279 7-8 Square Yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3128, New No. 10023, Old Survey No. 4471, and New Survey No. 5781, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 780-81, and Street Nos. 8-1, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the land firstly hereinabove described, on or towards the South by the property of Gokuldas Madhowji, on or towards the East formerly by the Kamatipura Lane leading to Oomarkharry Sewer Road but now by the Bapty Road, and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Muncherji Shapurji Narielwalla.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.
There are VACANCIES in CHOIR SCHOLARSHIPS, for Boys with good voices, between the age of 10 and 12 years. Apply

EDGAR FAULKNER,
Cathedral Organist,
The Anchorage, Bombay.

NATURE'S laws dictate it and doctors confess that TURKISH BATHS preserve health.—KAVARANA MANSIONS, Princess Street.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frame only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW.

THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY.

For Prospectus apply to
THE SECRETARY,
LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA FORT, BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," to Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy
The Rates for Subscribers are altered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance including delivery.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 (S. T).
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF
The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery,
AND
THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE.

NOTICE.

By special request a 4TH EXHIBITION will be given on SATURDAY, 19TH Instant, from 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE
OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowledged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,

As these films will not be repeated again.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—1 as. 8 as. Re 1 & Rs. 2.

BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

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IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of alikeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA BOMBAY

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK :—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES :—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

HOMOCEA.

For cuts, burns, scalds, bruises,
It allays pains and heals
The most unhealthy wound

INSTANTLY TOUCHES THE SPOT.
A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES.

THE GREAT PAIN KILLER.

NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Druggists BOMBAY.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, dejection of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all conditions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE,—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having iconveniences arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 848, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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CHRISTMAS TOYS, XMAS CARDS, XMAS SWEETS, CRACKERS, NUTS and all kinds of Fruits, also large assortment of Fancy Goods, suitable for Xmas Presentation PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

CHRISTMAS CRACKERS, Sweets, Chocolate, Biscuits, Marzipan Fruit Slices, Figs, Engl h-made Stockings. HAJI JAOABRIA ABRAHIM, No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10 would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

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EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to Elephanta Caves, Harbour excursions, Towing, etc., always available powerful Steam Launch. Apply P. NASARWANJI and Co., 10, Elphinstone Circle.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. SINCLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Japanese and Mahomedan Servants when Old Guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2. Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G, St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

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HAMS-HUNTERS.—Famous HAMS, Finest obtainable, just received. Price, per lb, Ans. 14.—VICTORIA HOTEL, Prince's Dock.

HOUSE OR FLAT.—WANTED, from beginning of February, House, Flat, or sitting Room, 2 Bedrooms, 1 Dressing-room, furnished for about six weeks. Address "P." care of this Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and Rail Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price Eight Annas. Apply to the Indian Lines, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED.—A splendid selection of Raphel Tucks, XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS and variety of best Perfumery.—PERFUMERY MART, Mellow St., Fort.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company inserted. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic (best for roses), at 12 annas per pound; Grains, at 4 annas. Patent Aphicides and Sprayers, &c., &c.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mooe Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 3 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0: Breakfast A. 12 Dinner served till late hours

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TO BE LET.—LONAULI BAROMETER VIEW 'A' and 'B' furnished for Season. Apply to COOVERJI M. MISTRY, Khamsetta Lane, Khetwady.

TO BE LET GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow in front of sea, at Napean Sea Road, at Rs. 175 per measem and a shop at Hornby Road on the ground floor of Mahomed Building. Apply HAJEE MAHOMED ABBAS & Co., Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

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FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION

FIXED FOR TO-DAY

The 19th December, 1908,

AT THE CARPET DEPOT,

IS POSTPONED

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR..... £2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,493,300

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	66 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	256 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for the purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed to any size extent.

1 ST. HELEN'S STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER LONDON."

ILFORD COLLEGE
FOR BOYS.
SEVEN KINGS, ESSEX.

Senior Form:—THE PINES, 40, ALDBOROUGH ROAD
Junior Form:—THE ROOKERY.
UNDER
DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Large Houses and Grounds.
Spacious, Airy, and Lofty Class-rooms.
LARGE SPORTS FIELD.
Separate Playground for Little Boys.
Thorough Education in all its Branches.
Preparation for Public Schools,
Commercial Life, and all Examinations.

A Competent Staff of Resident and Visiting Masters.

Parents wishing to send their Boys to England to be educated will find this an unusual opportunity, as the Boys will not only have a thorough Education, but also the advantages of a happy and refined home. Entire charge taken. Special care and attention given to young, backward, and delicate Boys.

Testimonials and References from Parents and Guardians attending over a period of many years.

Special Form for Little Boys under a Lady.

TERMS :—From 50 to 100 Gs. per annum (inclusive).

For Prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE PRINCIPAL.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition. This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always say a box of Martin's Pills in the house, for on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose will be administered. Thus, what is Sickness, Pain, Suffering and Inconvenience save. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.—SANJANA & Co., 7, Hornby Road, Bombay, Sole Agents to the world-famous manufacturers, Messrs. Lilley and Skinner, Ltd., London, invite attention of Dealers as well as of the General Public to their excellent stock of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Sandles, Boot Creams, Boot-trees, etc. Favourable terms to Dealers. Persons desirous of opening Boot Departments will be given special facilities. Agents wanted everywhere.

FOR SALE.

THE property of HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE CLARKE :—

"LANARK"..... b.w.g., aged, 16 hands.
"LOTHIAN"..... b.w.g., aged, 16 hands.
"NAGAR"..... b.w.g., aged, 16-3 hands.
"NORTH SEA"..... b.w.g., aged, 15-3½ hands.

The above FOUR HORSES go either as a team or in single or double harness, are believed to be absolutely sound and are in hard work.

Can be seen and tried at any time at Malabar Point, Bombay.

For further particulars,
Apply to the STUD GROOM,
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Malabar Point,
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WANTED.

TICKET SELLERS and CASHIERS for TOTALIZATORS, Bombay Race Course.

Apply personally with references to—
SECRETARY, TURF CLUB,
2, Morland Road, Byculla.

GWALIOR STONE.

WHITE SAND STONE, BLOCKS AND SLABS for all building purposes; and ornamental stone carving of the finest workmanship at favourable rates.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Quarries, Gwalior, C. I.

FOR SALE.

A SINGLE CYLINDER, 8 H. P. DE DION BOUTON MOTOR CAR, seated for four. Purchased NEW LAST YEAR at a cost, including all accessories, of Rs. 5,150. Has been very lightly used and laid up during last monsoon. Will climb any hill. Price, complete with all accessories, Hood, Stepney Wheel, Head Light, Brand New Tyres, the Car having been newly painted and done up, Rs. 3,650. Apply

J. S. WARDLAW MILNE,
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TWENTY YEARS OF Technical Education in Bombay being a record of the Rise and Progress of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute from 1887 to 1907 with numerous Illustrations and several Appendices giving particulars of the courses of Instruction, the Equipment of the different Departments, the Employment of Passed Students, etc, etc., by RAMKRISHNA M. CHONKAR, Assistant Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, Bombay.

PRICE, Rs. 1-8.

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Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly :—

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Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLIGY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of yiew it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*

AGENTS WANTED. *Address:* Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Umsumbi, 2,138 tons, Captain Mitchells, will sail to-day for Hull and Middlesbro with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Strathelyde, 2,842 tons, Captain G Crerar, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 980 tons, Captain G. Crerar, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Alavia, 2,324 tons, Captain H. F. Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Camaron with a cargo of old iron.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nairung, 2,862 tons, Captain J. M. Thompson, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta in a Coast ports with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Oolobaria. 3,436 ons, Captain W. Bishop, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN STREAM.

H M S Sphnix Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy
D'Iberville .....Capt Lagrenee... ....French Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 18

Alavi.....3324 Hill ....B & P S N Co
Arcadia .....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Arabia.....4167 Leigh...London.....2-1-09 P & O Co
Beswada.....3270 Le Brocq .....M M & Co
Bahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson...W & A Graham & Co
Dongella .....2022 House .....R A Willis
Dinta .....1917 ...Kaselvurn.....M M & Co
Caledonia ...3529 Gordon. London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Dumra.....762 Cole.....M M & Co
Eastville.....2306 Wright .....James M & Co
Elfe .....2494 Harrison.....The Bombay Co
Falls of Moness...Shecleton .....W & A G & Co
Hild .....719 Salvesen .....F F Campbell & Co
Hatamet.....2584 Peters .....W & A G & Co
Inconstancy .....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Istrar.....2979 Jacob .....T Morrison & Co
Kilkerran .....2413 Smith .....Calcutta
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lord Kelvin...3158 Moscr .....K N & Co
Nairung ...2862 Thompson.....T Morrison & Co
Oolobaria.....3437 Chappell ...Calcutta.....M M & Co
Persia.....4198 Haughton .....P & O Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Strathness.....2812 Lamont.....W & A G & Co
Strathburn .....3173 Crosthwaite.....W & A G & Co
Umvelosi...1906 Keen .....R A Willis
Virawa.....2176 Emmetti .....M M & Co
Waroonga .....1607 Bamber .....M M & Co
Wearmouth.....2339 Catto .....Bombay Co
Wardha...2552 Honywood.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
D & R Othello	3327	Webster	Karachi	24-12...	P M & Co
D & E Kirby Bank	...2033	Kerr Leith & Shaw	Antwerp...	23-12	Wallace
Chyebassa	3992	Wadge...	Hull & Antwerp...	22-12	M Mackenzie & Co
S Naderi	1169	Gray...	P Gulf...	25-12	B & P S N Co
K Umzumbi	2130	Mitchell ...	Middlesbro ...	18-12	W & A G & Co
N Liebenfels	...2957	Oltmann...	Hamburg via K'chi...	26-12	..W & A Graham & Co
D Barrow-in-Furness	Ardgovan...	2725	Johnston	25-12	T M & Co
P Adalia	...2482	Hamford...	Rotterdam	26-12	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Circassia ... ...4315 Osborne .....L'pool ...27-12 W & A. Graham & Co
2 Kogeshim Maru 3373 Arakawa Kobe 26-12 N Y K
5 Elgin ...2443 Potts ...Genoa 4-1-09 Ralli Brothers
6 Angola...2901 Davis.....N F ...25-12 F Muir & Co
9 City of Agra...3996 Buck...K'chi 25-12 K N & Co
10 & 11 Oceana...3507 Hide .....London.....19-12... P & O S N Co
12 Delhi ...4784 Andrews...Shanghai...23-12 P & O Co H W P D
Mahanadi.....547 Ahmed.....Mangalore.....18-12 Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani...552 Shamsudin B Nagar 19-12 Bo S N Co Ld
M W D D
Nerbudda ...1961 Mauley ...P Gulf ...21-12 M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Nairung s	Thomson.....	Calcutta, Nov 23
18	H M S Sphinx ...	Litchfield ...	Busreh, Dec 7
	Persia s	Haughton ...	London, Nov 27
	Alavi s	Hill	Camaron, Dec 5

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Lhasa s	McDiarmid...	Karachi, &c
	Strathclyde.....	Crerar	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Umzumbi, Metchell, for Hull and Middlesbro,
" Oolobaria, Bishop, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer City of Agra, for Liverpool, &c
" Nairung, for Calcutta, &c.
" Wardha, for Calcutta, &c.
" Rahmani, for Jedah.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, left Suez on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 18.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—4,000 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy ; 27 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—70 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR BARROW IN FARNESS.

Ardgeevan s—6,700 tons manganose ore, R A Willis.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—70 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 53 bales wool, T Nathani ; 480 bales wool, M Ramjeedas ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 2,476 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 60 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 40 bales wool, The Bombay Co ; 90 bales wool L Hurbham ; 130 bales wool, D Nagjie and Co.

City of Agra s—14 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—210 bales skins, Max Klein.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—50 bales cotton fly, W Wolf and Sons; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, 2,400 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 56 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Chyebassa s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 10,200 cwts cottonseed. Arjoon Khimji.

Othello s—342 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—1,136 bales cotton, Ralli Brothess ; 400 bales cotton fly and waste, C Heerji and Co ; 50 bales cotton fly, T Canji.

Kirby Bank s—4,000 cwts gingellyseed, 4,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 50 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co.

FOR HUMBURG.

Leichenfels s—605 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Haridas Goculdas and Co ; 560 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 255 bales cotton fly, J C Tadiwalla ; 1,037 cwts myrabollons, A Virjlal.

FOR BREMEN.

Liebenfels s—336 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Elgin s—1,392 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 100 bales twist. Tata Sons and Co ; 300 bales twist Sassoon David and Co ; 250 bales twist, M M Esabhoy ; 25 cwts shask fins, Vishram Coka.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—325 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 500 bates twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 250 bales twist, M M Esabhoy ; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kageshima Maru s—2,900 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 100 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co ; 400 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Corporation Co ; 100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Delhi s—800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Kageshima Maru s— 10 bales cotton, R D Master and Co ; 200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 100 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co ; 435 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Delhi s—732 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delhi s—100 bales cotton H. M. Madraswall and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Delhi s—400 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Kageshima Maru s—500 bales cotton, G. Tijpal and Co; 200 bales cotton, R. D. Master and Co.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

THE WINTER RAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.

The usual memorandum by Dr. Walker, Director-General of Observatories, is published, on the coming Winter rains in India.

It contains the following forecast:—"The conditions which appear to have most influence upon the character of the approaching cold weather are, this year, very nearly normal, and it is therefore probable that the amount of rainfall in Northern India and of snowfall on the neighbouring mountain area will, at any rate, during the earlier part of the season, approximate closely to the average.

SIMLA, DECEMBER 18.

The depression from Persia is now entering Upper India, but has not yet affected the weather, beyond causing cloudy skies in Kashmir. In the plains of North-West India skies are clear.

The weather has become unsettled over the South Bay and light clouds have extended over Burma and parts of North-East India and the Peninsula.

Humidity has become in excess in Sind, but in the rest of the country it is normal, or in defect. Temperature is considerably above the average in Baluchistan and below normal in the Deccan and the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—Dry weather is probable over the whole country.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 18TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 18th December 1908, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the eastern districts but normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now generally in defect. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal in Rajputana but has increased and is now in excess in Sind. Day temperature is normal but night temperature has risen in Lower Sind where it is high but has fallen elsewhere, being now normal or in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies continue clear in the north-east and east but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum remains lower than usual.

Tha Konkan.—Skies are generally lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is low.

General Remarks.—Pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly in Sind and the Punjab due to the further approach of the depression from Persia but skies have cleared in these areas. In the Peninsula light to moderate cloud persists but no precipitation has occurred.

Fine weather conditions continue.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CHASE—Nov. 27 at Redcourt, Champion Hill, S. E, the wife of Major Ramsay Gordon Chase, of a son.

HERMON-HODGE—Nov. 27, at Chesterfield Gardens, the wife of Capt. R. H. Hermon-Hodge, Grenadier Guards, of a daughter.

TRINGHAM—Nov. 30, at Burrow's Cross, Gomshall, the wife of Capt A. M. Tringham, D. S. O., The Queen's Regt., of a son.

TOLLEMACHE—Nov. 24, at Peckforton Castle, the Lady Tollemache, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DANIELL—WOOD—Oct. 12, at the Garrison Church, Aden, Humphrey Averell Daniell, to Mary, widow of Charles J. Wood, and daughter of the late Bishop Ashton, Oxenden.

HERSCHEL—BROWELL—Nov. 25, at Holy Trinity, Bracknell, the Rev. John Charles William Herschel to Catharine Margaret, daughter of Col. E. T. Browell, late R. A.

MARRIOTT—MASON—Nov. 26, at the Parish Church, Kidbrook, Blackheath, Reginald Harris Marriott to Olive Barbara, daughter of Mr. Mason.

NEAVE—CLIFTON—Nov. 26, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Sir Thomas Neave, Bart., of Dagnam Park, Essex, to Dorina Lockhart, daughter of the late George H. Clifton, Advocate of H. B. M.'s Supreme Consular Court, Constantinople.

WILLIAMS—KENWORTHY—Nov. 28, at Portsmouth Robert Williams, son of the late Major-Gen. Edward Arthur Williams, of the Royal Art., to Cicely Clare, daughter of the Rev. James Wright Kenworthy, Vicar of Braintree.

DEATHS.

HOGG—Nov. 27, at 8, Gordon Road, Ealing, John Robert Hogg, late Colonel Royal Eng., aged 69.

PONSONBY—Nov. 30, the Hon. Gerald Henry Brabazon Ponsonby.

RICHARDSON—Nov. 28, at The Mount, Batheaston, Mary Hannah, widow of the late Major-Gen. J. F. Richardson, C. B., aged 79.

STRUTT—Nov. 27, at Salisbury Tower, Windsor Castle, Brevet-Major Charles Henry Strutt, M. K. W., R.B.A.

TROLLOPE—Nov. 25, at Crowcombe Court, Taunton, the Hon. Robert Cranmer Trollope, son of first Lord Kesteven, aged 56.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TALATI—December 16, on Wednesday, at 9 p. m. at Tardeo, Bombay, Kekeo, dearly beloved youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Naoroji S. Talati, aged 1 year 6 months, of diarrhœa.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 6m.; Sun sets, 6h. 6m.; High water, 7-31m., 9-11a. ; Low water, 1-51m., 2-25a.

Bombay Extra Races.

H. E. the Governor's Band, Victoria Gandens, 5-30 p.m.

Doll Dressing Competition, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 4-30 p.m.

Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m.

Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, annual meeting, Mahim, 4-30 p. m.

Bandmann's Theatre, the London Bioscope.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 7h. 7m.; Sun sets, 6h. 6m.; High water, 8-28m., 9-56a.; Low water, 2-51m., 2-5a.

Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads, Melon Ground.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 23rd, New Moon, 5h 19-7m. p.m. ; Dec. 30th, First Quarter, 11h. 9-9m. a.m. ; Dec. 26th, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, December 21.—Professor Lees-Smith's lecture on Commercial Education, Byramji Jeejeebhoy Institute, 5-45 p.m. The Sir Rasul Khan Mills Company, Graham's Buildings, 4 p.m. G. I. P. Railway Institute, Byculla, Children's Sports and Christmas Tree, on the Bombay Education Society's Grounds, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 7m.; Sun sets, 6h. 7m.; High water 9-19m.,10-37a.; Low water, 3-43m., 3-44a.

Tuesday, December 22.—Bombay Hunt, Jackal Hill, Andheri Railway station. Indian Cotton Company, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-30 p. m. New Berar Company, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-45 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 8m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 7m. ; High water, 10-5m., 11-16a. Low water, 4-30m., 4-22a.

Wednesday, December 23.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Police Club's Christmas Tree for Children, Town Hall, 4 p.m. Quadrille Party, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 8m.; Sun sets, 6h., 8m.; High water, 10-49m., 11-55a.; Low water, 5-14m., 5-0a.

Thursday, December 24—Christmas Eve. Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. Bombay High Court Christmas Vacation begins. Sun rises, 7h. 9m.; Sun sets, 6h. 8m. ; High water, 11-33m., Low water, 5-56m. 5-39a.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir George Sydenham Clarke G.C.M.G., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Governor of Bombay, His Excellency's Band will play a selection of music at the Victoria Gardens, from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. to-day.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU.—At Moombadevi road yesterday Mr. E. T. Lambert, acting Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Heerbhai Baloobhai (20), a pearl broker, son of Baloobhai Sobhagchand, a dealer in precious stones. The deceased was speculating in cotton ; yesterday morning at 4 o'clock he was heard breathing heavily and was found unconscious. Dr. Lafond, who was sent for, pronounced that he was suffering from opium poisoning. He died the same morning at 10 o'clock. It was then ascertained that the accused had sold off his gold bangle worth about Rs. 700 to pay his losses in speculation, and fearing his parents might reprimand him, he destroyed himself. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

BARFF BORO-GLYCERIDE.—The "Indian Kennel Gazette" writes:—Sufferers from mosquito bites will be glad to hear of something that will at once remove the irritation even from old bites. Barff Boro-Glyceride is quite the best stuff we have ever yet tried, and far excels even that time-honoured remedy, Scrubb's Ammonia. There is no smell, and it is pleasant to use, and being a white ointment does not colour the clothing. We have had to resort to it a good deal lately, for the little pestilent mosquito is, and has been, abundantly in evidence. This simple remedy, which has also cured in a couple of days those unpleasant sores near the mouth that come after fever, is manufactured by the Kreochyle Co., Eondon, and can be obtained anywhere in India.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF EDUCATION AMONG THE MASSES.—The Society has received the following donations :—Mr. H. Landon (of London per Mr. N. G. Welinkar), Rs. 30-15; A friend in London (per Mr. N. G. Welinkar), Rs. 45; S. M. Edwardes Esq., Rs. 20; Hormusji S. Phatuck Esq., Rs. 25; Millowners' Association, Rs. 500; Kashinath D. Dhuru Esq., Rs. 5; Mrs. P. I. Wadia, Rs. 25; Dwarkadass Dharamsey Esq., Rs. 100; The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Proctor. Rs. 25; Fazulbhai C. Ebrahim Esq., Rs. 100; O. V. Sergea Esq., Rs. 20; Rao Bahadur Vasonji Khimji, Rs. 50; B. M. Malbari Esq. Rs. 25; An English friend (per Mr. N. G. Welinkar) Rs. 44-14; D. N. Bahadurji, Rs. 15; Shavaksha Perojshaj Esq., Rs. 5. Promised donations:—Jamsetji A Wadia Esq., Rs. 1,000; Shapurji B. Bharucha Esq., Rs. 500.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Mead, and Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music to-day at 6 p.m., under the direction of Mr. A. W. Maffiggiani, Bandmaster :—

March	Through Night to Light...Lankien
Overture.....	Juanita. .....William
Selection ...	Messenger Boy .....Caryll
Valse	River of Years .....Liddell
Song.....	The Star of Bethlehem ...Adam
American March	The Husking Bee.....Thurban
Polka	Wir Beide .....Faust

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B.B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps] will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening :—

Spanish March	A Bunch of Roses...Chapi
Overture.....	Lustspiel .....Keler Bela
Selection	The Gondoliers .....Sullivan
Walzer	Die Praterleben.....Translateun
Selection	Bonnie Scotland ...Ord Hume
Two Polish Dances.....	Sarakowski

BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m. to-day :—

March	Unte die Soldaten.....Fahrbach
Overture	La Reine d'an Jour ...Adam
Romance.....	Stanchen .....Czibulka
Selection.....	The Gaiety Echoes...Caryll
Song Cornet Solo...	Alice where art thou..A Asher
Reminiscences of.....	Scotland .....Godfrey
Valse	J'aime mon Amour Caryll

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Victoria Gardens to-morrow, Sunday, commencing at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) :—

Spanish March	A Bunch of Roses...Chapi
Overture	French Comedy.....Keler Bela
Selection	Bonnie Scotland.....Ord Hume
Walzer	Die Fraterleben .....Translateur
Hungarian and Polish Dances	Sarakowski
Moonlight Serenade...	Niel Moret

DEATH OF DR. A. P. DE ANDRADE, G.G.M.C.—We regret to record the death of Dr. Andre Paul de Andrade which took place in Goa on the 16th instant at the age of 75. His early studies were in the schools of his district where, besides Portuguese, he studied English. Having had a vocation for the priesthood he joined the Royal Seminary of Chorao where success attended him. After having completed his ecclesiastical studies he joined the National Lyceum of Goa, where also he maintained the name of a bright student. Owing to the death of his only brother he had to abandon the idea of becoming a priest. Having left his native place he came down to Bombay and joined the Wilson School and having completed his English studies he joined the Grant Medical College. His assiduity augmented as years advanced and he became the recipient of many prizes and scholarships. As a student of medicine his favourite subject was Anatomy, in which he carried off several scholarships. He graduated in medicine in the year 1859 and was subsequently appointed an Assistant Surgeon at the J.J. Hospital, where he rendered meritorious services during the time of Dr. John Peet. His next appointment was that of Civil Surgeon of Bandra. His amiable disposition won for him the good-will of the people of that place ; he was not kept very long here. When the people of Bandra heard that he was about to be transferred to Sind they petitioned Government to retain his services, but their efforts in this direction were not successful. He however, resigned and set up a private practice and in the year 1870 was appointed Surgeon at the Lock Hospital. He was for several years Examiner to the Local University of which he was made a Fellow in 1874. While in Poona in 1888 he was Knighted by the late Pope Leo XIII with the order of St. Gregory the Great for that gentleman's service to Church and humanity. He was also a member of the Catholic Union of Great Britain. He subsequently published his "Ancient and Modern Exploration of Africa and the Introduction to the Study of African Hydrography." He made Africa his special study and he had been an assiduous defender of the priority of the African discoveries by the Portuguese. He sometimes sent contributions to the Bombay dailies on historical subjects, among which the Centenary of the discovery of America by Columbus and the Centenary of Prince Henry the Navigator were highly eulogised by the Press.

MAHARAJAH OF COOCH BEHAR.

Arrival and Departure.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, with Princesses Ghosal and Portiva, arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" from England. His Highness with the Princesses landed at the Ballard Pier at 9-30 a.m. They entered a motor-car, which was in waiting, and drove to the Taj Mahal Hotel, where they stayed till the evening and left for Calcutta by the mail train last night. His Highness will spend Christmas in Calcutta and then returns to his capital. As the mail steamer anchored in harbour a salute of thirteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival.

THE FAVOUR OF A VISIT TO THE FASCINATING
SHOW-ROOMS
AT
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.
59, ESPLANADE ROAD.

SPECIAL DISPLAY
FOR THE SEASON.

LADIES' HATS, HAND BAG. PURSES, SETS COMBS, GAMES, HANDKERCHIEF, NECKLACES, BELTS, &c.

THE GRAND
XMAS BRAN PIE
WILL BE OPEN
From MONDAY, 21st Dec., 1908,
Annas 12 and Rs. 1-8 a dip.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE Management announce their usual weekly change of programme, commencing from this evening, which comprises seven items representing comic, fantastic, dramatic, and tragic events. "The Barrow Race," "Fire," and "The Music Teacher" are the amusing items, while "Elastic Transformation" is a fantastic and magical transformation. "A Mysterious Thief" represents a clever swindler, who is able to adapt his peregrinations to all contingencies, even to the extent of transforming himself into a small ball of paper in order to pass through interstices of doors. He obtains access to the Safe in a Bank, and is chased by two policemen, who find themselves hunting after an invisible being, until they finally awake as it were from a dream, holding each others hands in a fighting attitude, and look quite ridiculous. "Spanish Blood" is a mortal duel between two women as a result of jealousy and rivalry. But the principle item in the programme is dramatic and realistic and is called "Christmas Eve Night," which is most artistically toned and tinted. It is the story of a husband who leaves his home in a fishing-boat bound for Iceland, his wife Annie in his absence finding a lover. In the country scene, young men and maidens are seen dancing around fires, and afterwards there is a procession of lanterns, and through the open door of a church can be seen the Choir illumination and the people engaged in prayer. Annie and her lover take a carriage and go to the house where she lives near the sea. On reaching the house, they are embarrassed, and stand on the threshold, he endeavouring to overcome her scruples as she hesitates to enter the house, until finally he pushes her in and closes the door after them. The husband arrives from the fishing-grounds, with his heart full of joy until he reaches the house, when he sees a carriage in front of the door. Becoming suspicious, he knocks violently, and getting no reply he bursts the door open, whereupon his wife's lover escapes from the window, and reaches the carriage in which a short time before he had arrived at the house. The husband goes in pursuit, his strength being increased with the anger which possesses him, and overtaking the man he jumps into the carriage and belabours him, then, breathless with rage, he pulls the carriage towards the cliffs, and on reaching the edge he lets go the horses' bridles and the vehicle pulls the animals along with it, bounding from rock to rock, and falls into the sea. It is a most exciting and interesting item, and absorbs the attention of the audience as the events unravel themselves. An hour at the Excelsior, either before or after dinner, is a very pleasant and inexpensive means of recreation, while the accommodation provided is clean and comfortable, leaving nothing to be desired.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Local Postal Activity.

Yesterday's English Mail being the last which brought Christmas presents from friends from Home special arrangements were made by the Presidency Post master, Mr. H. Tullock, to despatch the mail for upcountry without loss of time. The Postal authorities utilized the Renard train service for conveying the mail. Three wagons, which were attached to the engine, were loaded with 150 bags each. The train for the first trip left the Apollo Bunder at 8-20 a.m. and arrived at the Victoria Terminus ten minutes later, where the packages were unloaded and transferred to the Punjab mail van. The time taken to unload the same was 17 minutes. The motor again left for the Apollo Bunder and returned with another load of 525 bags for the Calcutta special, leaving the Bunder at 9-45 a.m. and reaching the station at 10 a.m. The mail bags were unloaded in half an hour. The first for the Punjab left at 11 a.m., the second for Madras left at 11-20 a.m., and the third special for Calcutta left at 11-30 a.m.

Besides the Renard train a number of bullock carts as usual were engaged in transmitting the mail bags and parcels in addition to the Postal vans. Should the trials prove an improvement both in respect to economy and quick transit on the old methods, the Postal authorities may be expected to permanently utilise the motor train service for the purpose.

The mail steamer "Persia," which was expected to reach Bombay at 8 a.m., anchored at 6-40 a.m., one hour and twenty minutes earlier. The Christmas mail consisted of about 2,557 bags of letters and newspapers, and 990 parcel boxes. Ordinarily the mail consists only of about 1,800 to 1,900 bags, so that the this week's mails exceeded by about 700 bags.

The Postmaster-General, London, in a notice he has issued calling the attention of the public, and especially of business firms, to the extra pressure and risk of delay caused by the practice of posting correspondence at the last possible moment, states that in the City the daily number of packets posted between 12-30 p. m. and 5 p. m. is about 300,000 only, and between 6 p.m. and 8 p. m. about the same number ; but for the two collections at 5-30 p.m. and 6 p. m. alone, no fewer than 700,000 letters, &c., are posted.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. " Persia ," Dec. 18.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Persia," Commander Haughton. R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English mails of the 4th December, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Williamson, Col
Mercer, Mr C H L
Rowe-Jones, Mr W
Harold, Maj and Mrs
Walker, Mrs M
Baker, Miss A
Munro, Miss D
Blake, Mrs
Atkinson, Miss
Meager, Miss
Richardson, Miss
Laut, Rev W A
Bromley, Mr T Mrs Child, infant and nurse.
Kearns, Mr A S and Mrs
Robertson, Miss
Philip, Rev G W and Mrs
Farrell, Mr T J
Mouitt, Miss
Gibbard, Mrs
Finlay, Miss
Dodd, Mr A and Mrs
Barr, Miss L
Hankin, Mrs and Miss and 2 children
Bland, Miss
Moir, Mrs W
Plews, Mr J A
Joyce, Mrs A children and 2 infants
Barrell, Rev H, Mrs and Miss
Knowles, Miss
Dawson, Mr R C
Thomson, Mr A
Towning, Miss V
Dican, Mrs
Shaw, Miss M R
Kidd, Miss
Bartlett, Mr D J
Harrison, Mr H
Campbell, Miss E
MacLellan, Mr
Lewis, Dr M
Gillett, Miss B
Scott, Miss F
Connolly, Mr C E
Van Arsdale, Miss
Flesher, Miss E
Cooke, Mr P B
Wallace, Mr P B
Baker, Maj Mrs Infant
Mintandjian, Mr L and Mrs
Fraser, Miss A M
Moore, Miss N E
Gordon, Mrs and child
Chamney, Maj N
Campbell, Mrs and 2 children
Pawley, Mrs D and 2 children
Torrell, Miss L
Williams, Son, W C
Williams, Son Mrs and Miss
Trenowith, Mr
Barry, Mr H
Batliboi, Mr J R
Goodland, Mr J
Manfield, Mr
Slesser, Mr W
MacRae, Mr A R
Camell, Miss K
Dunnage, Miss J E
Woods, Mr C
Gould, Mr J and Miss
Wilson, Mrs J and 2 children
Sutcliffe, Mr E C
Sargiant, Mr H
Forse, Mr E
Byrers, Maj
Reid, Miss A C
Minchin, Mr A F
Coar, Mr J
Glover, Mr H M
Fielding, Miss
Potter, Mr J
Dabell, Mr C
Williams, Mr C
Thompson, Mr
Walker, Miss
Buswell, Miss
Hebbert, Mrs
Bunker, Miss
Wood, Mr C A
Bose, Mr S K
Marwood, Mrs
Sagur, Mr W
Reley, Mr J
Hamilton, Mrs
Coubling, Rev D
Griffiths, Miss
Shapoorji, Mr B
Powell, Miss S N
Fraser, Mr W C
Sankey, Mr J W C
Griffith, Miss E
Fowle, Mr F W
Gaskel, Mrs and infant
Batman, Mr T
Hilton, Mr A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arnot, Mr P J
Scott, Mr B Mrs and infant
Bailey, Mr A S and Mrs
Holmes, M and Mrs
Keay, Mr Seymour
Lloyd, Mr C V
Bradbury, Mr and Mrs
Caldwell, Mr C and Mrs
Hinks, Mr H
Boyd, Mr C C
Leonard, Capt
Lawton, Mr J
Hayden, Mr H
Sharp, Mr W H
Connell, Mr M Mrs and Miss
Bishop of Travancore
Gill, Mrs
Cattow, Mr J H
Postel, Miss
Harris, Miss
Harison, Miss
Rennie, Co and Mrs
Cooch Behar, Maharajah
Ghosal, The Princess
Prchva, The Princess and 2 children and nurse
Ghosh, Mr P N
White, Capt D
Davison, Mr J
Gregson, Mr C B
Elliot, Mr C B
Elliot, Hon. Mrs
Anderson, Mr
Brunton, Mr and Mrs J F
Flood, Mr J L M
Boyle, Mr and Mrs
Waterfield, Mrs
Lock, Capt and Mrs
Robertson, Dr A
Playfair, Sir P and Lady
Harvey, Mr John
Roche, Capt T
Paton, Miss D
Dawson, Mr C W
The Aga Khan
Mehdi, Mr A
Mahomed, Mr A
Jones, Miss K
Burgess, Mrs K
Lees, Mr B K
Turner, Mr J T
Davie, Mr A
Walton, Mr H R
Arathson, Mr T
Taylor, Mr W E
Baldwin, Miss
Barnes, Mr F F
Hudleston, Mrs G
Bell, Mr T R D
Patel, Dr R
Keay, Mr Seymour
Sale, Miss M G
Taylor, Mr W A M
Lyle, Mr and Mrs
Macgovan, Mrs and Miss t
Fletcher, Mr A
Davis, Miss
Lawton, Mr C de
Barton, Mr A E
Sugdury, Mr
Cole, Major and Mrs
Clarke, Mr and Mrs
Annesley, Mrs R
Ernsthausen, Mr
Wilson, Mrs H
Wildebloed, Mrs and Miss
Campbell, Mr
Hopewood, Mr
Barker, Mr
Mahapit, Mr and Mrs
Fense, Miss C
Forbes, Miss J R
Bhisey, Mr S Mrs Master and infant
Ballen, Mrs G
Theophilides,
Christie-Miller, Mr
Hill, Mr
Kissendolfer, Mr
Kinsbery, Mr A
Jrank, Mr G G
Bottom'ey, Mr F
Chatterji, Dr K
Glanville, Mr W G
Ghose, Dr G C
Jeyserth, Major W
Selwyn, Mr H C
Atkinson, Mr H
Hill, Mr F R
De Knoop, Baroness
Hunt, Mr
Wanchope, Capt
Smidt, Mr H
Navalker, Mr
Wren, Mr P C and Mrs
Sale, Mr and Mrs B L
Gokhale, Hon Mr G
Peanett, Miss L
Robertson, Miss A
Jariki, Miss
Foster, Mr W
Lambert, Capt L
Brown, Miss K

FROM BRINDISI.

Anderson, Mr J A
Jackson, Mr St G W
Gill, Mr H
Willock, Mr
Heineman, Mr W

FROM GIBRALTAR.

DeCosta, Mr J C
DeCosta, Mr T P
Rindig, Miss M
Wyth, Miss E
Devor, Miss R

FROM PORT SAID.

Younghusband, Sir F

FOR KARAC

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

RIGHTS OF CONVERTS TO CHRISTIANITY

In the House of Commons on Monday, Nov. 30, Mr. Ernest Lamb asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to an answer given to a question put in this House by the present Lord President of the Council, to the effect that in the case of Desappa v. Chikkama, date Dec. 21, 1894, the chief court of Mysore decided that a convert to Christianity, in consequence of his change of faith, was "ipso facto," deprived of his right of guardianship over his children, and it was stated that an apostate from the Hindoo religion losses his civil rights; whether his attention has been called to a judgment, dated Sept. 2 1907, delivered in the same State, of which the result has been that converts to he religion suffer greater disability, by Hindoo law, than one convicted and imprisoned for murder, inasmuch as converts are deprived of the ability to sue for their civil rights; whether he can supply a copy of the judgment referred to; whether he is aware that the Mysore Durbar appointed an influential committee, on which all castes were represented, to draft a regulation for the removal of these disabilities, but that such regulation, although prepared and published, was not adopted: and whether, in view of this draft regulation not having been brought into force, he can see his way to approach the Government of India with a view to suggesting to the Mysore Durbar the advisability of introducing the measure in question or some similar measure in order to remove the disabilities under which native converts to Christianity now suffer.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State is aware of the answer given in this House on March 12, 1903, as to the disabilities attaching to converts from Hinduism in the Mysore State. His attention has been drawn to the judgment of the chief court of Mysore, to which the hon. Member refers, but he does not possess a copy of the judgment and cannot speak as to its exact purport. He has been informed unofficially that no steps have yet been taken by the Mysore Durbar to give effect to a regulation on the subject drawn up by a committee appointed by them. The Government of India are being asked to report upon the present position of the question.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE MR. HUME.

On Tuesday, Dec. 1, Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can give theHouse any information regarding the attempt to assassinate Mr. Hume, Public Prosecutor, on the Eastern Bengal Railway, and the murder of Mr. Clough, District Superintendent of Police, at Lyallpore.

Mr. Buchanan: A bomb was thrown at a train in which Mr. Hume is stated to have been travelling on the evening of Nov. 24. No damage was done. There is no clue to the perpetrator of the outrage. The Government of India reported that Mr. Clough's murder by a police sowar was an act of private revenge and in no way due to political motives.

MALARIAL FEVER IN INDIA.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether malarial fever prevails to an abnormal extent in Upper India and parts of Bengal and Bombay; and if so whether special steps are being taken by the Government of India to combat this exceptionally severe epidemic.

Mr. Buchanan: Malarial fever has been exceptionally prevalent in the United Provinces and the Punjab and to a less extent in Bombay, and has affected both the European and Indian population. The epidemic began in October last and a telegram received this morning reports it to be rapidly declining. To combat the disease quinine has been largely distributed free of charge travelling dispensaries have been established, and in places much attention has been paid to the destruction of mosquitoes. The causation of the disease is under investigation by a specially trained medical staff.

OFFICERS ACCOMMODATION IN CALCUTTA.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State will inquire into the accommodation available in Calcutta for officers whose duty requires them to provide themselves with such accommodation during the period which the Government of India spends at that city; and, if accommodation is not available at prices such as officers can afford to pay, whether he will take any, and, if so, what, steps to provide such accommodation.

Mr. Buchanan: An inquiry was recently instituted by the Government of India into the question of house accommodation for Government officers stationed at Calcutta. As a result of that inquiry the Government of India recommended, and the Secretary of State sanctioned, two years ago, a scheme for building quarters and for extending the grants made of house-rent allowances. He has received no information from the Government of India leading him to suppose that any further inquiry is necessary at present.

Mr. Keir Hardie: Can the hon. gentleman say for what period of the year is the Government of India stationed at Calcutta?

Mr. Buchanan: From the middle of the autumn to the beginning of the following year.

Mr. Keir Hardie: Four months.

Mr. Rees: Is the hon. gentleman aware that during those four months the expense of living at Calcutta is so great that officers otherwise desirable are sometimes unable to accept appointments of this character?

Mr. Buchanan: No doubt the expense of living at Calcutta has very much increased.

SCARCITY IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the failure of crops in 1907 in the United Provinces resulted in widespread application therein of the Prevention of Famine Code: whether the death-rate during the period of scarcity rose far higher than in ordinary years; whether epidemic disease prevailed to the same extent as during former periods of scarcity and crop failure; and whether many deaths occurred that can rightly be attributed to starvation.

Mr. Buchanan: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. The death-rate was very slightly in excess of that for the preceding three years—namely, 36·47, as compared with 35·95 in the lowest of these years. Cholera and other epidemic diseases were, as in similar seasons of scarcity more than usually prevalent. Much greater care was taken in regard to medical and sanitary administration. Children and infants came with their parents to the works, and were there carefully fed. Emaciated persons were medically treated and only eleven deaths were attributable to want of food. The Secretary of State proposes shortly to lay on the table the report of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked: Whether the hon. gentleman would recommend to the Government that similar steps should be taken at home.

Mr. Buchanan: That is rather outside my province, but I think that the Government of India have shown a good example.

Mr. Keir Hardie: Will these reports be confined to the United Provinces, or will they deal with other parts of India?

Mr. Buchanan: The most important and interesting report is that of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

SEDITIOUS LITERATURE FROM FRANCE.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that seditious literature habitually reaches India from France whence prohibited newspapers and pamphlets are sent to French Indian settlements, from which they are secretly distributed in British India; and whether, in view of the friendly entente between Great Britain and France, and of the fact that Bengal anarchists have committed crimes in French possessions also in India, he will consider the propriety of approaching the French Government in view of getting this stream of sedition stemmed.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has the subject under consideration.

INDIAN REFORMS.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Prime Minister whether in view of the fact that the Secretary of State for India would make a statement in the House of Lords, on or about Dec. 14, regarding Indian reforms, he would give this House a portion of a day after the above statement had been made in order that this House might discharge its duty in this grave crisis of the history of our Indian Empire.

Mr. O'Grady, Mr. Mackarness, and Mr. G. Hardy had questions on the Order paper on the same subject.

Mr. Asquith: I understand that in consequence of the necessity of preliminary communication to the Government of India, my noble friend will not be able to make his statement before the 14th. As soon as the statement is made, papers giving full information in regard to the matters concerned will be presented and circulated to members of both Houses. These papers, which as I understand are considerable, will deserve and will doubtless receive from members interested in India careful and deliberate examinaton. A short Bill will be needed, but it will probably not be introduced during the present session. I quite agree with my hon. friends as to the necessity of this House being put in possession at the earliest possible moment of the fullest information, as in fact it will be, by the immediate presentation of the papers; but in all the circumstances, it appears to me that discussion may be advantageously postponed until there has been time for full consideration of the papers, and until the Bill comes before us, as I hope it may in the early part of next session.

Mr. Mackarness: May I ask whether there is any precedent for a statement of the gravity of that which is to be made by the Secretary of State being made elsewhere than in this House, without a statement being made at the same time to the House of Commons?

Mr. Asquith: I should not like to say at the moment whether there is any precedent, but I think it is natural for the Minister in charge of the department to make a statement in whatever House he happens to sit in. But whatever inconvience might otherwise be caused will, I think, be obviated by the circulation of the papers, giving the fullest possible information.

Mr. MacNeill: Will this Bill be introduced in the other House or in this House?

Mr. Asquith: I will not give any definite pledge as regards that. It will not be proceeded with till next session.

Dr. Rutherform: May I ask whether the East India Loan Bill will be introduced this session and whether we shall then have an opportunity of discussing the papers?

Mr. Asquith: It is on the paper. I do not know whether, or how far, these matters will be relevant to the discussion of that Bill.

Mr. Mackarness: May I ask the right hon, gentleman whether his answer means that there will be no opportunity during this session for the discussion of the papers in this House?

Mr. Asquith: So far as I can at present foresee, I do not think there will, nor do I think that it is at present in the public interest that there should be. (Cheers.)

Mr. Keir Hardie: May I ask whether the last reply of the Prime Minister means that this House is less capable of discussing Indian affairs than the other House? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Asquith; I am sure the hon. gentleman knows I do not mean that. On the contrary, I think this House is a proper and natural place for the discussion of all affairs. I can assure the hon. gentleman—and I think the House will agree with me—that I am most jealous that this House should not be in a prejudicial position as compared with the other branch of the Legislature in regard to this or any other question. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. MacNeill: Will you translate that into action?

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES FROM INDIA TO ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, Dec. 2,—Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What number of telegraphic messages, and their value, was despatched from India to the United Kingdom during each year in 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907, distinguishing those from India itself and trans-Indian messages.

Mr. Buchanan: The reply is given in the following statement.

	Messages sent from India.		Trans-Indian Messages.	
	Words.	Indian Value.*	Words.	Indian Value.*
		£		£
1903-1904	3,009,365	45,777	4,121,200	54,898
1904-1905	3,450,456	55,833	5,080,407	65,959
1905-1906	3,491,616	58,759	5,119,111	68,459
1906-1907	3,740,123	57,677	4:121,212	60,589
1907-1908	3,997,327	64,818	4,561,908	61,933

* The figures in these columns show the sterling equivalent (at 1s. 4d. the rupee) of the Indian share of the receipts in respect of the messages, as shown in the Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department.

HOME CHARGES OF THE INDIN ARMY.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India has protested against the increase of £300,000 a year to the home charges of the Indian Army; and whether, if so, the despatch embodying their objections will be laid upon the table of the House.

Mr. Buchanan: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. As I stated on a former occasion, the Secretary of State has decided not to lay the report of the Romer Committee before the House and the Government of India's despatch could not be presented separately.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS IN PERSIA.

On Thursday Dec. 3—Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to a statement recently made by the Russian Minister in Teheran to the effect that Col. Liakhoff has been acting under the orders of the Russian Minister of War, directions being sent to him by the military government of the Caucasus; and whether he was now prepared to modify the answer given to the hon. member for the Ripon Division, and repeated in effect on subsequent occasions, that this Russian officer in Persian employ was acting independently of the Russian Government.

Sir E. Grey: I have noticed the report in the Press of an alleged interview with the Russian Minister in Teheran; but even if the statements imputed to the latter are authentic I see no reason to modify the reply given to the hon. member with regard to Col. Liakhoff's action in the "conu d'etat" in the summer.

COST OF BRITISH ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIA.

Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: With reference to the agreement arrived at between the Secretary of State for India and the Secretary of State for War that an additional payment of £300,000 a year shall be made from May 1, 1908, from the Indian revenues to cover the cost of the training of troops and other services connected with the maintenance of the British establishments in India, whether the Indian Government recently sent a despatch to the Secretary of State setting forth objections to that arrangement; whether he can state the nature of those objections; whether the Indian Government was consulted or previously apprised of the proposed terms of that agreement before it was concluded; and whether he will lay a copy of the despatch upon the table.

Mr. Buchanan: A despatch has been received from the Government of India setting forth certain objections of a detailed and teshnical character which cannot well be summarised. As I inform ed the honourable member, in answer to a question on Oct. 19, the arrangement between the Secretary of State for India and the Secretary of State for War was arrived at on the basis of the recommendation of the Romer Committee, on which the Government of India were represented by Lieut.-Gen. Sir B Duff, Chief of the Staff in India. I have already stated that the Secretary of State does not think it would be in the public interest to present papers on the subject.

ANARCHIST OUTRAGES AND SEDITION

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can inform the House what action has been taken upon representations by the Bengal Chambor of Commerce, the Calcutta Trades Association, and the European Anglo-Indian Defence Association, urging upon the Government of India the necessity for the immediate establishment of a special tribunal of High Court judges to deal summarily with all persons convicted of anarchist outrages, and recommending certain additions to the existing laws of British India in order to the suppression of sedition.

Mr. Buchanan: The whole subject is being considered with the care that it demands. The Secretary of State is unable at present to say anything further.

TAMPERING WITH NATIVE TROOPS.

Mr. Ress asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether a Brahmin was lately charged at Jhansi with tampering with the loyalty of the native troops at that station and if the answer be in the affirmative whether the accused was convicted and if so what punishment was inflicted.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has seen in the newspapers the report of such a case in which the accused was ordered to find sureties for good behaviour, but he has no official information on the subject.

Mr. Rees asked: Whether the Secretary of State would cause inquiry to be made with a view of taking due notice of the conduct of a magistrate who awarded so trivial a punishment, ("oh oh") for so heinous an offence as suborning these troops to treason.

Mr. Keir Hardie: Will the Under-Secretary also undertake to inquire as to the nature of the evidence?

Mr. MacVeagh: May I ask the hon. gentleman whether he is aware that all these troubles have come upon India since the member for Montgomery Boroughs left (laughter): and whether he will consider the advisability of sending him back again? (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Rees rose to put a further question, when

The Speaker said: I think the hon. gentleman had better give the Minister an opportunity of replying some time.

Mr. Buchanan: It is not in our power to take that drastic action to which allusion has been made. (Laughter.) It would, be, I think, very unwise now to express any opinion upon this case, when we are not in possession of the details of the evidence; but I might point out that, after all, it is a serious offence with which this man was charged—namely, actively tampering with the Sepoys, and that he was turned out of the cantonment with contumely by a native officer. (Hear.)

Mr. Rees: May I ask the hon. gentleman whether he will advise the hon. member—

The Speaker: Order, order.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies how many British Indians of all classes had been imprisoned with and without hard labour for offences against the registration laws of the Transvaal since February last; and whether any more protests had been received from India in the matter.

Col. Seely: I am not in a position to give the figures required, but inquiry shall be made of the Governor. The answer to the last paragraph is in the affirmative.

Dr. Rutherford: May I ask whether the harsh treatment meted out to British Indians in South Africa is not creating great indignation in India?

Col. Seely: I do not think it would be wise to make any general statement. It is a difficult situation.

Mr. Lupton: Would the condition of these Indians be better if India was not under the British Government?

Col, Seely: No. sir, certainly not.

THE INCREASED RATES OF PAY FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. Asley asked the Under Secretary of State for Indian: Whether the increased rates of pay for the Indian Army foreshadowed in the King's message will apply to all ranks and to the British officers serving in that force as well.

Mr. Buchanan: The precise nature of the increase of pay referred to in the King's message will very shortly be announced by, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State is unable to make any statement at present.

LORD AMHERST'S LIBRARY.

London Buyers Outbid their Cotinental Rivals.

London, December 5.

The sale by auction of the library of Lord Amherst of Hackney was resumed at Messrs. Sotheby's Rooms yesterday, and their was again a large gathering of buyers and spectators.

The afternoon's bidding, however, was less interesting than that of the previous day, no lot fetching a four-figure price. The nearest approach was the £700 paid by Mr. Quaritch for a copy of "Editio Princeps of Cicero," printed in 1465, the underbidder being Herr Baer of Frankfort.

Throughout the afternoon the more important lots induced keen rivalry between the London and Continental buyers, but the former were more generally successful.

During the first hour only one lot reached three figures—a fifteenth century illuminated MS., which made £240. Later a copy of the "Chronicle of St. Albans," 1483, the Ashburnham copy of which made £180 in 1847, realised £400, and a copy of the first edition of "Robinson Crusee," 1719, was sold for £105.

SIR DAVID BARR AND HYDERABAD.

At the Mansion House, on December 3, Sir David Barr moved a Resolution:—"That this meeting offers its deep sympathy to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and his people in the terrible calamity that has visited them." And "That the Hyderabad Disaster Fund Committee be, and hereby is authorised to collect subscription by an appeal to the public, and to transmit them to the proper quarter in aid of the distressed in Hyderabad."

I propose to give a brief account of the city of Hyderabad, to describe the devastation caused by the flood in the river Musi on the 28th September, and to offer some reasons for the appeal which is now being made for funds for the relief of those who have suffered from the catastrophe.

Hyderabad is the largest Native State in India: its area is 82,000 square miles—or nearly as large as England, Wales, and Scotland—and its population is about 12 millions. The city of Hyderabad ranks fourth among the cities of India—after the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras—and contains a population of 400,000. It is the capital of the State, and the seat of the Government of His Highness the Nizam. Parts of the city are of ancient date, having been built by the Bamahni Kings of the Deccan—a Moslem dynasty which, after ruling for about 800 years, was overthrown by the Moghul invasion in 1687, when Aurungzeb captured the fort of Golconda, about four miles from the capital, after a stubborn defence of eight months; the larger and more modern portions of the city were built during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It contains many fine buildings, such as the palace of the Nizam, the houses of many of his nobles, the mosque, the Char Minar or four minarets, in the centre of the town. The town is well laid out, with many broad streets and large bazaars. It is, or I should say it was before this disastrous flood, a picturesque and populous city. Standing among many avenues of fine trees, the centre of the trade and commerce of the State, connected by railway with all parts of India, with post, telegraph, and telephone offices, and guarded by an army of some 10,000 men, and a well-managed police force of 3,000 men.

The river Musi, spanned by three large bridges—now all destroyed—divides the town into two parts. This river, which rises in hilly country near the town of Vikarabad, about 50 miles from Hyderabad, is a small tributary of the Kistna; it flows in a north-easterly direction, and, after passing through Hyderabad, turns to the south to join the larger river. Its total length is about 100 miles, and for eight months in the year it is an insignificant stream — in places not more than fifty yards wide, and nearly everywhere fordable. During the rainy season, July to October, it frequently swells into quite a large volume of water—but runs down very quickly—its rise being dependent upon the rainfall in the hills which surround its catchmen area. The Musi is subject to flood during heavy rain, and provision for a rise of 40 feet of water is made in the bridges which connect those parts of the city of Hyderabad, lying on either side of the river. In 1903, after two days of heavy and continuous rain, there was a flood of nearly 40 feet, but the river did not overflow its banks, and but little damage was done.

This year, till the 20th September, Hyderabad received somewhat less than its normal rainfall. About the 24th of that month, heavy rain, due to a cyclonic storm from the Bay of Bengal, set in, and during three days, upwards of 15 inches were gauged at Hyderabad.

There was an unprecedented flood in the Musi, and the greatest alarm prevailed. The police and State officials were busy warning the people living in those parts of the city near the river to leave their houses and seek refuge on higher ground. But on the morning of the 28th September it was noticed that the river was falling slightly, and it was hoped that the danger was past. Suddenly in one huge wave, described as a wall of water 12 feet high, the river bore down on the ill fated city in overwhelming flood. It rose to a height of 60 feet and bursting over its banks, spread itself over an area of not less than half a mile on either bank, tearing through some of the most populous suburbs of the city.

The scenes that took place during the height of the flood baffle description—the crash of falling houses, the shrieks of the panic-stricken people, the roar of the merciless rushing water, added horror to the devastation; large areas of populous quarters on both sides of the river were swept away in a few minutes. Only those who took timely refuge from the flood escaped. Almost one-fifth of the city of Hyderabad lay in ruins, and the subsiding waters disclosed death and destruction in their most appalling forms.

The flood destroyed not less than 15,000 human habitations and several large buildings—among the latter the Afzulgonig Hospital, which at the time contained some sixty or seventy in-patients. It washed completely over the three large bridges, carrying away several arches in each, and for two days the city of Hyderabad was isolated and surrounded by water.

It was, indeed, an awful catastrophe over-whelming in its results. Had the flood risen to its greatest height during the night the loss of life would have been greater than it was. The latest accounts show that not less than 5,000 persons perished. Some drowned in the flood, others crushed in the debris of falling houses; and it is estimated that more than 100,000 men, women, and children, or one-fourth of the population of Hyderabad, were rendered homeless and destitute. With their houses the people, even those who were well off, lost all they possessed, and were at once penniless and without food or shelter. As soon as it was possible to reach the scene of disaster rescue parties were formed, and, with the help of boats and elephants, many people were saved who had taken refuge in trees or on the tops of crumbling houses. Mr. O'Dwyer, the officiating Resident at Hyderabad, with his Staff, and many English officers and civilians, worked hard; the State officials, aided by organised gangs of Indian soldiers and police, did all that was in their power, and many gallant rescues were effected.

Perhaps the most noteworthy act of heroism was performed by two lady doctors—Miss Pinto and Miss Corea—who were in charge of the women patients in the Victoria Zenana Hospital, on the bank of the river on the city side. These ladies, helped by four Indian nurses, at the risk of their lives—when the flood was actually on them—carried all their patients from the ground floor of the hospital, which was inundated, to the roof, where they remained with them for more than twenty-four hours in pouring rain, while the flood rose to within two feet of the roof. Here these devoted women sat, in imminent danger of death, attending to their patients—not one of whom died, until the whole party was rescued the next day by three of the sepoys of the State.

His Highness, the Nizam, ably assisted by his minister, and the nobles and officials of his State, lost no time in organising relief measures. Thousands of starving people were fed in quickly established soup-kitchens and shelters. His Highness ave up large blocks of quarters in his palaces in the city for the homeless, his examples being followed by many of his nobles.

The Resident called a meeting at Secunderabad which was attended by the General officers, the officers commanding regiments, and by all the civil and military residents of the cantonments. Subscription lists were opened, and very great sympathy was shown. It is said that the whole of the British and Indian garrison of Secunderabad offered to subscribe one day's pay for the relief of the sufferers from the flood.

The Nizam gave four lakhs of rupees (£26,666) from his privy purse. Subscriptions were opened in Simla, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. His Excellency the Viceroy contributed £150 and the Countess of Minto £75 and many of the native chiefs have given generous aid.

And now I should like to explain how the Hyderabad Disaster Fund started in England, and our reason, as a Committee, for asking this meeting to aid us in its expansion.

The news of the disaster was reported in the English Press on the 29th September, and on the 5th October I wrote a letter, which was kindly published in the "Standard," the "Morning Post" and other journals, drawing attention to the distress caused by the flood in Hyderabad, and intimating that Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., Bankers, of 9, Pall Mall, had kindly consented to receive subscriptions. By the end of October sums amounting to £396 had been received and were remitted to the Resident at Hyderabad, who is the Chairman of the Central Relief Fund, for distribution to the sufferers. Since that date further donations, amounting to £298 16s. 10d., have been received by Messrs. H. S. King and Co., and are held by them to the credit of the Fund.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has graciously contributed £100, Mr. W. Morrison, of Settle Yorkshire, has given £200, Mrs. Edward Phillips £100, and we have received generous contributions from 70 other subscribers many of them being among those who have served in or who have visited, India, for who are specially interested in Hyderabad. A full list of subscribers has been published and all subscriptions have been duly acknowledged.

The Committee recognises the fact that the present season is very inoppurtune for an appeal for subscriptions. Christmas is at hand, and we know that, to meet the pressing wants of the poor and destitute in our midst, calls for charity are made upon all of us which we cannot resist. But with regard to the objects of this meeting, I think I may say that we appeal to those who are interested in India—to those who are associated in trade and commerce with India—to those who know the country and its people, and to every one who desires, more particularly at this time, to shew practical English sympathy for a very large number of Indian people suffering from the effect of a calamity almost unparalleled in its megnitude, and in the distress and misery it has brought upon its victims—and to these we appeal for such help and such sympathy as they can afford.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT,
20TH DECEMBER, 1908.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C.
Hymns—53—239—311.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Standford in ♭. Flat.
Hymns—54—197—51.
Collections for—Hospitals.
Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Biscoe.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Chard.
Alms for Church Expenses.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—217, 309, (1) 309, (2) 51, 50, 288.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—53, 203, 54.
Sermon and Collection on behalf of the Indo-British Institution.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Daily 8-30 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sundays.
11 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.

Opposite the Byculla Club.
Pastor—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
9 a.m.—Morning Devotional Meeting.
6-30 p.m.—Evening The Pastor will preach.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the Hospital Nursing Association.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Paraphrase.—58.
Hymns.—423, 427, 352.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns.—50, 555, 559.
8-45 a. m.—Matins and Address.
Hymns.—46, and 53.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—48, 204, 51, 49, 53.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m. Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service. Rev. Alex.S. Crichton.
Collection for St. George's Nursing Association.
Hymns.—168, 596, 217.
Psalm.—5.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 p.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev. C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.
8-15 a. m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a.m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.

Too Old at 40

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Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

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Dignitaries from Royalty downwards have expressed their admiration of the efficacy of "Harlene," and the perusal of the list of well-known names who have endorsed its claims places it on a pedestal far above all other preparations.

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Address.....

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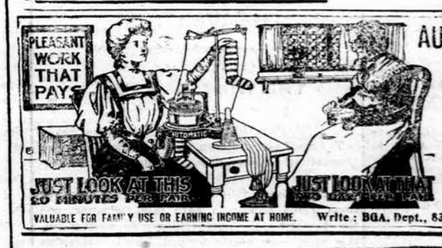

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST THE CORPORATION DISMISSED.

Alleged Wrongful Dismissal.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman delivered judgment in the suit brought by Feroze Jamshedji Mulla Pheroz against the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, in which the plaintiff's claim was that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 3,360 being twelve months salary at the rate of Rs. 280 per mensem, and such sum as may be found due on taking accounts for loss of interest in the Municipal Pension Fund, and Rs. 10,000 for damages for wrongful dismissal from service and loss of reputation on account of the wrongful acts of the defendants, etc. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said the case occupied much time in trying, but need take little in deciding. He thought that for the sake of perspicuity, it would be convenient to treat all the charges against the plaintiff, from first to last, upon a common footing, as though there had been no enquiry at all into any of them under Section 83 by the Municipal Commissioner. Adopting this method, his Lordship would assume that the plaintiff and defendant joined issue in this Court, as for the first time, upon the following material allegation:—(1) That at the fire in Sitaram Building on the 7th June 1907, the plaintiff was careless, neglected his duty, and showed himself unfit to cope with an emergency. (2) That he was guilty of misconduct in using violence to Chavivala Balu in order to manufacture *ex post facto* evidence to expulcate himself in respect of the causes of the delay in supplying water at that fire. (3) That he was guilty of misconduct, in that in a suit brought in the Court of Small Causes, he testified to a state of facts which did not exist, and contributed with other subordinates to mislead the Municipal Commissioner. (4) That somewhere in March 1904 or 1905, he attempted to obtain or did obtain Rs. 200 as an illegal gratification in connection with the supply of water to a chawl belong to K. B. Telang. (5) That on or about the 1st November 1906, plaintiff was guilty of misconduct, in that he accepted Rs. 50 from Merwanji Vakil as an illegal gratification. (6) That on or about the 19th December 1906, the plaintiff was guilty of misconduct by misappropriating Rs. 200 deposited by Marsland and Price for water meters. Charges 2 and 3 were drawn from one very vague and general sentence in the defendant's written statement, which his Lordship understood to mean that the defendant endorsed and accepted not only the whole contents of Mr. Edwardes' order of dismissal, but also the whole contents of his report of the 27th June 1907. The adoption of such indeterminate phraseology to cover serious charges was unsatisfactory. In regard to the third charge, no specific mention was made of it in the written statement, nor had any attempt been made to substantiate it before his Lordship. With these preliminary observations his Lordship took the six charges seriatim.

With regard to the first charge, taking all circumstances into consideration, and proceeding solely upon the evidence before him, his Lordship should most certainly have been inclined to Mr. Sherring's conclusion that the plaintiff was really not very much to blame, if at all to blame, because it took him 50 minutes to discover what was the truth. It was quite clear that, for a great part at least of this delay, the Municipality itself could hardly think of making the plaintiff responsible. His Lordship found it very difficult on the evidence to lay his finger upon any act or omission of the plaintiff which he could fairly characterise as amounting to negligence of duty, incompetence or misconduct. His Lordship, upon the evidence, legally admissible, came to the conclusion that the plaintiff had not been guilty of any neglect of duty, incompetence or misconduct.

With regard to the second charge about assaulting Balu Chavivalla, his Lordship remarked that, as a ground of misconduct justifying the dismissal of a Municipal servant in the plaintiff's position, his Lordship should have no hesitation in holding it altogether inadequate.

With regard to the third charge that plaintiff perjured himself in a Small Cause Court suit, His Lordship was obliged to hold that it fell completely to the ground.

Coming to the charge of bribery and corruption His Lordship said it was upon this charge that the defendant had relied to justify the dismissal. These charges formed no part of the material upon which the order of dismissal was based. They were not then known to the Commissioner, though perhaps the existence of some misconduct of that kind was strongly suspected. They were brought forward now upon the well settled principle of law, that wrongful dismissal may be justified by any acts of misconduct which come later to the knowledge of the dismissing authority. But that principle was logically irreconcileable with the other principle upon which the defendant strongly relied, namely, that where there is a statutory power to dismiss, the Courts cannot sit in appeal upon the merits of the order of dismissal. The most they can do is to see that the party dismissed has been fairly and reasonably dealt with, and that the dismissal is not malicious or altogether capricious.

His Lordship then dealt with the charges of bribery and misappropriation, and held that those charges were not proved against the plaintiff. His Lordship remarked, however, that the Courts were not to substitute their decision on the merits for that of the person or body vested by statute with the power to dismiss. So here the Act conferred power on the Commissioner to dismiss for specified causes. If he did dismiss, it was not for the Courts to sit in appeal upon the grounds of his decision No malice was alleged here. All that the plaintiff said was that the Commissioner was wrong in holding that he was guilty of neglect of duty and incompetence. If the Commissioner was right, there he was clearly within his statutory power. His Lordship held that he had no power to make himself a Court of Appeal over the Commissioner, and to say that he was wrong. For what happened, the Commissioner conducted a departmental inquiry in the usual way; he called for reports; he commented on those reports; he submitted them to a special Committee of the Corporation constituted to assist and advise him. Both the plaintiff and Mr. Sherring were heard fully and at length. Both the Committee and the Commissioner came to the conclusion, rightly or wrongly, that the plaintiff had not been able to give a satisfactory explanation of his conduct. Thereupon the Commissioner gave effect to his own decision, and dismissed the plaintiff. His Lordship had no hesitation in saying that the power vested in the Commissioner to dismiss was quite properly and legally exercised, and could not be interfered with by this Court. This remark applied only to Mr. Edwardes' order. The result was that this suit failed, and must be dismissed. Each party to bear its own costs. His Lordship said that his acknowledgments were due to Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia for the conspicuous zeal and ability with which they laid their respective cases before the Court.

CLAIM ON A BOND.

In the Bombay Appeal Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of the appeal of Rustomji Cowasji Kharadi and his wife Virbaiji, from a judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, who had dismissed, with costs, their claim for Rs. 3,000 advanced on a bond and certain Provident Fund securities, which they had made against the defendant-respondents, Ratanji S. Subedar, Cowasji B. Mehta, and Rustomji S. Fitter. The facts of the case have been reported. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the plaintiff-appellants; the Hon. Mr. Strangman, Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshah and Co., appeared for the defendant-respondents. At the close of the arguments, of counsel their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

POLICE COURT.

KHOJA ASSAULT CASE.

Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday resumed the hearing of the case in which Mirza Mahomed Jivraj and ten other Khojas were charged with assaulting and causing hurt to Mordali Somji, another Khoja, on the night of the 22nd November last. Mr. Saher, Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. Athavle, Pleader, appeared for the complainment; while Mr Haveliwalla, Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. DeSouza and Mr. Olivera, Pleaders, defended the accused.

The complaint was that while Moradali was returning home on the night in question at about 11 o'clock, the accused who were in the Kandi Mohulla suddenly attacked him. He was assaulted with sticks and became unconscious. He recovered his senses in hospital after treatment and had given the names of the accused as his assailants. A very large crowd had collected at the time and though the complainant suspected that some other persons in addition to the eleven accused had assaulted him, he could not see them. The 22nd of November last being the birthday of His Highness the Aga Khan, about three to four hundred Khojas had collected in the "chowk" of the Kandi Mohulla. Ali Mahomed Noor Mahomed, Abdul Rahman and Rajbai, neighbours of the complainant, went to the rescue of the latter and they were also assaulted by the accused. The complainant and the three persons who intervened on his behalf were all taken to hospital. Their injuries, according to the House Surgeon's opinion, were caused by heavy sticks.

The accused all pleaded not guilty, saying they knew nothing about the assault.

Further hearing was adjourned.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

25 Miles an Hour.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Shaw charged one Jivan Hari with driving a motor car at an excessive speed. It appeared from evidence that on the 17th instant the Hon'ble Arthur Hill Trevor was driving his motor car along Queen's Road and overtaking a conveyance, when the motor car driven by the accused came up from behind at a speed of about 25 miles an hour and had it not not been for Mr. Trevor's presence of mind, a serious accident might have occurred. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The Second LL. B. Examination.

The result of the Second LL. B. Examination of the Bombay University were announced last evening. Krishnaji Subrao Deshpande gets the Arnold scholarship. Bhaskar Bhaurao Chakranarayan gets the Judge Spencer prize and the Sir Mungaldass Nathubhoy Legal scholarship. Hormusji Jamsetji Bharucha gets the Muncherji Nowroji Banaji scholarship. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Tahilram Basaarmal Aswani.
Dattatrya Sitaram Oka.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bamji, S Edalji	Kelkar, S Govind
Bapat, T Narayan	Khan, A Majid
Bapat, V Narayan	Khare, M Narayan
Barabia, G Jamnadas	Kher, B Gangadhar
Bellara, D Dhandumal	Kher, V Avadhut
Bhat, G Dhintaman	Kikani, S Tribhovandas
Bhave, M Anant	Kirtikar, V A J
Bhavnani, G Murijmal	Kunte, S Shankar
Boise, E Atmaram	Lalvani, C Rochiram
Bolmoria, R Sorabji	Loda, D Hemandas
Bohra, G Manilal	Manerikar, D Ramchandra
Chawala, M Nazerally	Maniar, H Harjivan
Chhatre, S Janardan	Mazagonwala, R Burjorji
Chibvala, P Mancherji	Moolla, B Nassarwanji
Dadinatha, C Sorabji	Oza, K Chhabilaram
Dastur, P Hormusji	Papa, R Edalji
Dastur, R Govindrao	Parekh, B Magenlal
Divanji, P Chandrashekhar	Patel, M Jethabhai
Gadagkar, D Ramchandra	Pendse, F Kashinath
Gidwani, C Hassanig	Pingle, T Rajaram
Girvala, F Jamshedji	Pradhan, G Vaman
Gokhale, D Hari	Rege, B Ganesh
Gulrajani, G Kalaeband	Save, B Narayan
Gulrajani, H Mohanlal	Sanghani, K Jagjivan
Homap, M Ganesh	Thadhani, D Thawardas
Kane, P Vaman	Vakil, H Chunilal
Kanitkar, P Dhondo	Vasirani A Bulchand
Kaanadkar, S Ramrao	Vyas, M Hargovind

NOT CLASSED.

Bahadurji, A Merwanji	Madan, G Sadashiv
Bastodkar, M Ramchandra	Mansukhani, G Nihalchand
Bhandare, L Damodar	Merchant, G Gulam Husein
Bhatia, V Narayandas	Mobedjina, S Mancherji
Birje, G Lingoji	Parulkar, V Balaji
Chhaya, C Ambaram	Pathekji, B Virbhadra
Cornelius, Charles	Sapal, N Laxman
Desai, I Keshavlal	Wadekar, S Balkrishna
Kumthekar, K Mahadev	

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Trials and Viceroy's Cup.

LATEST BETTING.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.

The following is the latest betting in the Trials:—

Win.		Place.
5-2	Tangaroa	1-2
4 to 1	Sham Fight	4-6
6 to 1	Wandin	1
7 to 1	The Bedouin	6 to 4
8 to 1	Wise Bird	6 to 4
8 to 1	Retort and Golden Gleam	2 to 1
12 to 1	Stirabout	3 to 1
14 to 1	Bull Dog	3 to 1
15 to 1	Saloon and Uro	3 to 1
16 to 1	Sea Spray	4 to 1
20 to 1	Absentee	4 to 1
25 to 1	Ebullition	4 to 1
25 to 1	Galloping Girl and Lovania	5 to 1
50 to 1	Sacriscomar	10 to 1
50 to 1	Auber	10 to 1
60 to 1	Kaffirpan	6 to 1
66 to 1	Misty Morn	15 to 1
100 to 1	Black Wolf, Fitzgrafton, Mother Goose, Black Duke and Melbourne	25 to 1
200 to 1	Currandooley and Longchamps	50 to 1

The latest betting on the Viceroy's Cup is as follows:—

Win.		Place.
3 to 1	Misty Morn	4-6
4 to 1	Fitzgrafton	Evens.
5 to 1	The Bedouin	2 to 1
7 to 1	Mallard	4-6
8 to 1	Retort and Kaffirpan	2 to 1
10 to 1	Wandin and Absentee	2 to 1
12 to 1	Tangaroa and Devereux	3 to 1
25 to 1	Uro	4 to 1
25 to 1	Stirabout	6 to 1
50 to 1	Hunting Horn	5 to 1
50 to 1	Galloping Girl	6 to 1
50 to 1	Ebullition	10 to 1
100 to 1	Black Wolf, Saloon, Pelargonium, Melbourne, Mother Goose, Steinhager	25 to 1
200 to 1	Black Duke	25 to 1
200 to 1	Currandooley and Auber	50 to 1
500 to 1	Long Tom	100 to 1

These prices are quoted by Messrs. Harris and Co. who are doing large business on both the events. Both the Trials and Cup are very open this year, and I like Sham Fight and Misty Morn for the respective events.

Fourth Extra Meeting.

HORSES LEFT IN FOR SATURDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 1908.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.

ZEERUT PLATE:—R. C. and distance over 7 flights.

Recovery, 11-12; Cracker, 11 5; Matalgia, 11-5; Solace, 11-4; Spec, 10-3; Killarney, 9-4; Lady Mana, 9-3; Little Dolly, 9 3; Lady Knight, 9-0; Redshot, 7-10; Bandy Leg, 7-5.

CORNWALLIS PLATE:—1 1-2 miles.

Cingalee, 9-13; Mother Goose, 9-5; Jackeroo, 9-2; Bantock, 9-2; Lachlan, 8-13; Merry Elsie, 8-12; Fizz, 8-12; Windy, 8-10; Andros, 8-6; Clynder, 8-5; Sue, 8-2; Squire Alfred, 8-0; Melbourne, 7-13; Sugar Apple, 7-5; Seamander, 7-4; Cairnsmore, 7-3; Downland, 6-12; Nirvana, 6-11; Captain Carrington, 6-8.

WELLESLEY PLATE:—1 1-4 miles.

Wandin, 9-10; Fitzgrafton, 9-10; Misty Morn, 9-10; Stirabout, 9-9; Kaffirpan, 9-6; Absentee, 9-6; Hunting Horn, 9-5; Devereux, 9-4; The Master, 9-1; and Carnival, 8-10.

FORT PLATE:—5 furlongs.

Ebullition, 9 10; Golden Gleam, 9-10; Paddy's Darling, 9-10; Sham Fight, 9-10; Tangaroa, 9-10; Mullison 9-1; Chivalry, 9-1 and Saloon, 7-10.

CANNING PLATE:—Divided No. 1. 6 furlongs.

Sweet Lavendar, 9-7; Dulcimer, 8-7; Vespasia, 8-0; Morrett, 8-0; Lipscombe, 7-8; The Rooster, 7-8; Melbourne, 7-7; Lady Lomond, 7-6; Busyman, 7-4; Squire Alfred, 7-1; Bundah, 7-0; Bridge Knight, 7-0; and Sacricomar, 6-13.

CANNING PLATE:—Divided No. 2. 6 furlongs

Marcelle, 9-7; Conscience, 9-6; Tana, 9-4: Merryworth, 9-1; Singleton, 9 0; Arabian Knight, 8-11 Umutbee, 8 11; Black Point, 8-6; St. Michael, 8-4; Nirvana, 8-3; Creel, 8-12; Pallas, 8-12; Captain Carrington, 7-4.

CHARNOCK PLATE:—6 furlongs.

Wal, 9-8; Bonita II, 9-7; Evening Herald, 9-4; First Bell, 9-4; Hopscotch, 9-7; Labiana 8-7; Echo, 8-5; Eileen, 8-4; The Point, 8-4; Matin Bell, 8 2; Devon, 7-12; Thelma, 7-2.

BILLIARDS.

Another Arc-Oval Exhibition.

The Australian professional Mr. Fred Weiss gave his second exhibition on the Arc-Oval table at Pyrke's Saloon on Thursday, when he gave Mr. Johnson 400 in 600. Naturally enough, this novelty provides no little interest to the billiard lover and again there was a very fair attendance. Mr. Weiss was not seen in as good form as on the previous occasions on this table, the peculiarities of which have been explained previously, it being at comparatively easy shots that he broke down and not through insufficient knowledge of the angles. With cannons, after making the ball come back at seemingly impossible angles and at times bringing off pretty all round play, the professional nevertheless kept his audience entertained throughout.

In Mr. Johnson he met no mean exponent of the game, the amateur showing signs of having practice and learnt some of the necessary points. His play in itself was worth watching and, playing steadily, he ran out an easy winner by 209 points.

The professional's best breaks were 24, 46, 82, 29 64 and 49, and the amateur's, 21, 17, 28, 19 and 23

THE marriage arranged between Harry Gough (late South African Constabulary), Straits Settlements Police, son of the Rev. E. Spencer Gough, rector of Birmingham, and Rural Dean, Yorkshire, and Kathleen, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. C. R. M. O'Brien, C. M. G., and granddaughter of the late Col. Sir Terence O'Brien, K.C.M.G., will take place early in the New Year from 17 Marine Parade, Dover.

CALCUTTA RACING NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 15.

We are now fast approaching the gala week of the Big Meeting, in which the blue ribband of the Indian Turf will be run and won. Great interest is shown over the Cup and Trials this year, as there are good horses entered, whose past form and performances give them a possible chance. The Racecourse in the mornings presents a most animated scene, and those desiring to watch and criticise the horses at their work, cannot do better than spend the early morning on the course. Calcutta has never shown such a large number of English thoroughbreds, and the keen competition amongst owners in importing high class thoroughbreds augurs well for the future of Indian racing, while if this healthy competition which has just begun be continued in a true and sporting spirit, I have no doubt that within a few years we shall have as many classic performers as may be found in other centres of greater pretensions. Indian owners are beginning to realize that English thoroughbreds are pounds in front of their Australian rivals, and, taking class for class, especially in the sprint division, it is possible even for the man who races in a small way to have one or two horses at a moderate price, that will not only pay the corn bill, but by being judiciously raced will show a balance on the right side. Now with regard to Fitzgrafton, he is the phantom horse this year. At times he has been reported lame, but to the surprise of everybody he is still doing his daily exercise. Never in the betting has a horse so often contracted and expanded. On more than one occasion he has been firm favourite, only to expand a few hours later. Last Saturday he was started for the December Plate: he was not expected to win, but every eye watched him most carefully doing the race. To all appearances he went well, but by some he was reported as limping and sore when entering the paddock after the race, with the result that his price for the Cup expanded to eights to win and twos a place. Evidently some investments were made at this price, as yesterday the lists again quoted him as favourite at fours, with Mallard a point higher. Whatever may be wrong with the old horse, I do not think he is as bad as his detractors make out, as I am sure Mr. Apcar would scratch him from his engagement, had his condition been hopeless. At any rate, he looks well and fit, so far as appearances go; but as to whether he will stand the gruelling and the trying ordeal of a mile and three-quarters at racing speed, it is more than I can venture to say. Mallard the Second, as he is now named, is well. and will be the reserved horse in case Fitzgrafton breaks down. The Books have never taken any liberties with him, but since opening business on the Cup, have always treated him with deference. Ballark will never see the post again. In the hurdle race of the 3rd Extra Meeting he was a hot favourite at 3 to 1 on, and it seemed a moral for him, but the unexpected happened while nearing the hurdle at the seven furlongs. Betrayer, who was leading the field by some lengths, faltered, then took the hurdle sideways by jumping the wing and threw his rider. Dea, who was coming fast, cannoned into him, and forced Ballark, who was on the inside, over the rails, when he was thrown heavily and never attempted to rise again—his shoulder was broken. It is a pity a horse like Ballark should meet his death in a hurdle race for Rs. 1,500, when there are so many other races on the flat in which he could give weight all round and still win. He was a horse above the usual selling plater, and it is matter for regret that he was ever put to the hurdles. Tangaroa, owned by Mr. Galstaun, won the December Plate in the good time of 1 minute 28 seconds, beating Wandin, Wise Bird, and the Bombay crack Stirabout. Tangaroa on this win has been backed fairly heavily for the Trials, and if it is any criterion that the horse that wins the December Plate as a matter of fact annexes the Trials, we have found the winner in Tangaroa. He is now quoted at threes, and is in steady demand. I am afraid Stirabout, who ran so prominently here last year, is not the same horse as last season. He seems to be a bit stale and does not show that dash and go: he is not fancied. Sham Fight, one of Mr. Gahagan's importations, is doing well, and has been well supported for the Trials. This horse, on his English form, must be there at the finish: his successful attempt in his maiden run in India in the Juvenile Plate, which he won very easily, has gained him many friends. He has been well backed by those who usually do not throw away their money on dead uns, and from this fact alone, he is worth following. Wandin and Wise Bird are still unripe and a few more gallops may work wonders with Wise Bird. The Trials may not suit Wandin, as the distance is not quite long enough for him, while, on the other hand, the Cup may be a trifle too much. Sacricomar and Master Theo have both won a race each since coming to Calcutta, and up to this the majority of the races have been won by horses hailing from the Western Presidency. Galloping Girl, Cheeky, Lady Lomond, and Evening Herald have all earned their brackets; and I expect to see the R. R. S. stable take a good many events when the handicaps come round. There are a good many Bombay sportsmen here still at the merry game of backing winners: they have had fairly a good time up to now, and have followed the Bombay horses with sworn allegiance. The Books are working at very cramped odds—nothing like the liberal prices offered in Bombay and Poona. The cry here is that there is no money: coal shares seem to have played havoc with speculators. Framjee, Harding, Harris, and Robinson are doing the bulk of the business. Harris has opened an unlimited Book on the Cup, and is laying some very long prices. Next week things will be looking brisker, when I shall send you some further notes.

TRUE BLUE.

BOMBAY RACES.

2nd Extra Meeting.

Saturday, 19th December.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The Little Arab Trial Plate, 3-15 p.m.
2nd Race—Maiden Plate, 3-45 p.m.
3rd Race—The Winter Plate, 4-15 p.m.
4th Race—The Arab Trial Plate, 4-45 p.m.
5th Race—The Christmas Plate, 5-15 p.m.
6th Race—The Selling Plate, 5-45 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES (Standard Time).

Colaba	2-25 p.m.
Church Gate	2-32 p.m.
Grant Road	2 41 p.m.
Arrives at Mahalaxmi	2 45 p.m.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 18th Dec., 1908.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Mr. Evan Croslegh, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, son of the late Rev. Charles Croslegh, D.D., and Miss Edith Hildebrand, daughter of Mr. A. H. Hildebrand, C.I.E., of Ihlington Lodge, Puddletown, Dorsetshire.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT CONFERENCE.

Government Help Needed.

Yesterday the last sitting of the Co-operative Credit Conference was held at the Council Hall, Secretariat, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie. The first paper read was Mr. G. V. Jojle kar on "How far and with what restrictions was it sound to hold out promises of loans from Government." He said:—

Mr. Jojlekar began:—The co-operative movement is of very recent growth. It has not yet sufficiently caught on. It is still in the initial or experimental stage. Demonstration is certainly needed of its benefits. Much new ground is still to be broken. The general money market is yet cold and indifferent. Government assistance therefore at this stage is indispensable. It is sometimes said that Government help is demoralizing. It may be if too liberal in its scope, but if it is permitted under due limitations or restrictions, there is, to my mind, very little danger of its having a demoralizing effect. It cannot demoralize, simply because it comes from the paternal Government. If Co-operative Credit Societies have to be financially assisted at the initial stage by outside capital, then it matters very little whether the capital comes from Government or some bank or private capitalists. In my humble opinion, at the least, the fact that the initial loan is obtained from Government, is sure to prevent demoralization. Government help is viewed with a certain awe and respect, and is likely to make the people self-reliant and thrifty. If Government funds are likely to have a demoralizing effect, there is almost the same danger if funds are procured from private capital. Government help in a sort of official guarantee of the soundness of the cause and solvency of the Society, and if that is taken away the cause is sure to suffer. The movement is meant to help the needy and it matters little wherefrom comes the help—whether from public or private funds and demoralization is not likely to occur if some limitation or restrictions are placed en such help.

RESTRICTIONS ON LOANS.

With these preliminary observations it will be well, I think, to consider the several restrictions that are now placed on the grant of Government loans. They are:—

(1) The loan is not to exceed Rs. 2,000; (2) The loan is to be advanced in even fifties of rupees; (3) The Society must collect from its own resources actual capital in hand to an equal amount to be lent by Government. As to No. 1, I beg to think that Rs. 2,000 is a fairly substantial help to a rural society of agriculturists for whom the societies are primarily meant to be established. The needs of a rural society are generally far higher than 2,000 and I do not think the limit is so great as to have any demoralizing influence. No. 2 requires no comment as it causes very little inconvenience. The third restriction is one on which opinion is likely to be divided. It has been put down evidently with the intention of calling forth an earnest of the people's interest and of encouraging habits of thrift and principals of self-help.

From my experience, which I admit is short, I believe that some limitation of the kind is essentially needed, though I should say that its rigid terms ought to be made somewhat elastic. Spurious collections, if shown in accounts or actually produced for the time with a view to securing the Government grant, ought to be deprecated. There must be honesty in the dealings or transactions that are undertaken. In some cases sums are credited as deposits and debited as loans without even the semblance of an inquiry into the need of the man (a depositor and a debtor) for whom this is done. If a Society proposes to start with a dishonest practice evidently adopted to entitle it to secure the full Government grant, it may be argued that the borrowers may have a credit for and be worth a larger amount. We must not, however, look at the transaction as one of simple credit. There the entries stand and can be used as a regular money transaction. One of the principles of the co-operative movement is the creation of honesty. If dishonesty is practiced at the very start, it is difficult to conceive that similar practices will not be adopted afterwards. The transactions must be above reproach; but as long as the needs of the depositing borrowers are not at all looked into by the Society and proportionate relief allowed, we cannot hope to approach the essential ideals of co-operation. One fraudulent transaction is sure to begett another, and we scannot know where they may end.

As a practical example as to how dishonesty begets dishonesty it may not be out of place to note that formerly we could come across a number of debtors who thought it a sin to deny responsibility for repayment of debts even when there was no document in support or when it was time-barred, but with the law of limitation sufficiently known, we find the debtors refusing repayment as soon as they are sure that the claim is time barred. Formerly one's word was quite sufficient, but now even registered documents are of less avail. The result has been that creditors became distrustful of the debtors' honesty and have tried to reimburse themselves by fraudulent practices, and the result on the whole has been quite the reverse of desirable. If sound principles of the co-operative credit movement are to be followed, we must give no shelter or support to such spurious transactions.

It should also be observed that mere production of actual cash made for the time only is not desirable. An instance was recently discovered in which the people of a village desirous of having a society contracted with a savkar to produce the cash for verification with a secret understanding with him that it may be taken away when the society secured registration and the Government grant. Such practices ought not to be permitted and care is being taken to see to this. If they begin in dishonesty, they cannot be expected to prosper.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

The real need of infant societies is of funds. It does not matter who supplies them. They resort to these devices because, I think, the rule is rather rigid and inflexible. If the rigidity is removed and the limitation of capital being raised equal in amount to the Government grant or loan required, is made elastic, the effect is likely to be wholesome. The societies are supposed to help the poor and needy but honest people, not primarily those who can afford to save or deposit fairly large amounts. It is beyond the means of ordinary agriculturists, at least in the Deccan districts, to collect capital sufficiently large to enable them to start business and to make it paying so as to form a reserve fund. If the capital is too small there is no hope for them to make it paying. If encouragement is to be given them the equal proportion now prescribed needs revision in the light of actual experience. What that proportion may be, whether it should be 1 to 3 or 1 to 4 between the Society's capital and Government loan, I leave it to the Conference to discuss. I do not believe that it would do to take away the restriction altogether. If we do so, there will be no incentive left to work and try to grasp at the main principles of co-operation. The trouble taken in raising capital, its own educative influence, in that the villagers will know the real value of the concession of the overnment grant much better than if it were quite unal oyed with any such limitation or restriction.

It may perhaps be argued that Government loans are not found quite necessary to a large extent in other provinces. Circumstances are different in different provinces. Uniformity in the restriction may be maintained if circumstances are also uniform. But we shall find that even in our presidency they are varying in the three different divisions, namely Gujarat, Deccan and Carnatic. Capital is easily collected in Gujarat. The rates of interest are also lower than in the other two divisions. In Carnatic some exertions are needed to raise capital, but in the Deccan efforts are fruitful and the capital obtained is too little. Help to the needy poor is the avowed object of co-operative credit societies, but the rigidity of this condition makes it impossible for them to get any substantial assistance. It goes most to those who can better afford to raise the necessary capital and therefore need it the less. As an earnest, some portion of the total capital (including loan) with which they propose to start business ought to be raised by them. Such collection has an educative influence of its own, but it need not necessarily be half of the total as at present.

Tagai loans are granted to help the needy agriculturists with a view to save them from the burden of injurious interest which they otherwise have to pay to the savkar. We advance them on the security of person or property after satisfying ourselves of their solvency and value. The same might be done when advancing loans to really poor societies. Their collective worth of credit may be estimated. (This has become simpler by the preparation of the Record of Rights) and help granted up to one-third on condition that they collect a fifth of the total capital, including Government loan, with which they propose to start business.

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.

Mr. McNeil said that one of the main advantages of Government giving loans to co-operative societies was that it inspired confidence in the people. The people were interested in the management of the societies and suggested that Government should make Tagavi advances to the members of the society.

Mr. Sathe, Deputy Collector of Darwar, said that the Government grant to the rural societies was a concession and should be given under certain restrictions.

Rao Bahadur K. G. Desai said that the Government grant was looked upon by the people as a concession which should not be withdrawn at once but should be continued for three years.

The President said that Government should like to have a free and unbiassed expression of opinion from the Conference about what had been called a concession, and the terms of giving loans without interest for three years. The only use of the concession seemed to him to be to encourage the societies in their infancy, but he failed to see why Government should advance money to the Society when it could get a plentiful supply of capital. It did not seem to him to be quite businesslike that such movements which were conducted on business principles should depend upon the charity of Government.

Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal thought that the concession would be necessary for some years to come.

Rao Bahadur A.B. Desai said that the time had not yet come to withdraw the concession.

RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was then carried by the Conference:—

That this Conference was of opinion that Government money is necessary for the Society at this stage and that such money should not be subject to any absolute restriction of equal deposit from the Society.

LAND LEGISLATION.

In connection with the note on Land Legislation, Mr. McNeill said that it was often asked whether it was not desirable to adopt some means of preventing the ryot from relapsing into indebtedness again. What he intended to propose was that they should ask Government to legislate with a view to placing a restriction on the ryots' power of alienating his land, on the model of the Punjab legislation. In the Punjab the ryot was prevented from selling his land without permission and from mortgaging or leasing his property for a longer period than 20 years. He said they should ask Government to take away the ryots' power of alienating the land.

Khan Bahadur Modi approved of the idea of legislating on the subject, but he said that the period should be ten instead of 20 years.

A discussion followed, and the President concluded that what he wanted to know was whether such legislation would meet withpopular opposition.

Mr. Campbell then moved the following proposition:—That this Conference is of opinion that redemption of previous debts is of primary importance and that Government assistance was imperative.

NON-OFFICIAL ASSISTANCE.

Rao Bahadur Motilal next gave an outline of his paper as to how the assistance of non-officials could best be obtained. He gave a history of the co-operative societies working in Gujarat. He urged that there should be as many such societies as possible, so that they might be accessible to a large number of villages and that the non-officials should have the guidance of Mamlatdars and other officials in constant contact with the people.

Mr. Sathe said that a good selection could be made from among the members of the District and Taluq Boards.

Father Scither then spoke on the progress which Germany had made in the work of co-operative credit societies. He remarked they were all managed by non-official members, and hoped that a popular exposition of the whole scheme would create the interest desired.

CONCLUSION.

The President, before declaring the Conference closed, expressed thanks on behalf of His Excellency the Governor to the members who attended the Conference, and said that it was a pleasure for him to preside on the last two days and hoped that the Resolutions passed by the Conference would bear the necessary fruits. He echoed the wish of His Excellency that these Conferences would be systematic and productive of good in the country.

The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey then proposed a vote of thanks to the President.

The Conference then dissolved.

PRESENTATION OF A SANAD.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie performed the ceremony yesterday of presenting to Mr. Lala Mulchand Kapur, head cashier and pay-master of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Company, the sanad of Rao Saheb conferred on him by the Government of India.

Major Shelley, the agent, opened the proceedings by saying that the fact that the title of Rao Saheb had been conferred upon Mr. Mulchand had a special value, because it was rarely that the Government acknowledged the services of railway officials in this way. The remarkable distinction conferred upon Mr. Mulchand must be regarded as a high mark of approval indeed, although it could not be considered an excessive reward of the long and meritorious services which stood to his credit. Its value, however, was much enhanced by the fact that the presentation was made by the Hon'ble Mr. MuirMackenzie with his usual kindness and appreciation of the importance of the Railway administration. This was, he believed, the first occasion when a member of the Government of Bombay had personally assisted at a railway function of this nature, and he assured Mr. MuirMackenzie that this kindly act was gratefully appreciated by all. His presence there that evening was a proof of the interest evinced by the Local Government in the administration of a railway which played not a small part in the development of the country. In concluding, Major Shelley congratulated Mr. Mulchand on the honour conferred upon him by the Government.

Mr. C. R Hoskyn, the Chief Auditor, then read out the record of service put in by Mr. Mulchand.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie in making the presentation said that the only reason why members of the Government had not presided on occasions like this before was that they had never been invited, and he was sure that if any of them had been asked to do so, he would have considered it a great honour. He asserted then that the Bombay Government was not behind hand in appreciating the service rendered by the Railways to the State. He very much regretted to gather from Major Shelley's speech that there was a feeling that decorations were not sufficiently bestowed on the Railway service, but after hearing this criticism he only hoped that he might have some opportunity of bringing this matter to the notice of high quarters whence Government Honours proceed. (Applause). Mr Muir-Mackenzie then congratulated Mr. Mulchand on being the recipient of the honour which he so well merited.

Mr. Mulchand in reply thanked the Government for conferring the Sanad of Rao Sahib on him, and Major Shelley for recommending him for the honour.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

ARMY AND INDIAN POLICE PROSPECTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir.—Parents who are contemplating sending their sons into the Indian Police, would do well to think carefully over the folly of such action.

A boy who is able to pass for the Indian Police is more than capable of getting into the Indian Army, and therefore it is not a question of brains I will now show clearly why a career in the Indian Police is to be seriously deprecated, showing the great advantages of the Indian Army; if unfortunately parents have to send their sons to an Indian service, they had best choose some other service Indian Police Officers have to serve 30 years before any retiring pension is due; and the pension given after this period is only £420 a year. Indian Army Officers can retire on £250 a year after 20 years service, £365 after 24 years, £500 after 28 and £700 after 32 years. No family pension is admissible to widows of Indian Police Officers; but widows of Indian Army Officers draw pensions.

The furlough pay of Indian Police Offices is half their average salary for the last three years' service, which generally after ten years' service means about Rs. 250 a month (£ 216, at one and six pence exchange). Indian Army Officers after five years' service get £250 a year.

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THE THIRD CRACKER.	By William Le Queux.
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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1908.

LORD MORLEY'S REFORMS.

It was only possible in our issue of yesterday to touch on the generalities of Lord Morley's despatch and his proposed reforms. Since we wrote, the scheme for the construction of the Provincial Council has reached us ; also an excellent epitome of Lord Morley's speech in the Lords. More careful study of the reforms projected strengthens our opinion that what the Secretary of State offers is an earnest attempt to solve the problem of the better government of India, and as such will be regarded satisfactorily and thankfully by all sober Indian Reformers. The Moderates, we have reason to believe, are inclined to accept the scheme as more generous than they could have expected. The general feeling is that it is well the idea of Advisory Councils has been abandoned, that the addition of an Indian to the Executive Councils will have a good and far-reaching effect, that the true spirit of local self-government infused into the Legislative Councils by their enlargement and the abolition of the official majority and that such another advance may not be expected for at least a quarter of a century. Lord Morley's speech elucidates the text of the despatch a good deal, and when we receive that of the Government of India on the subject of the original proposals for the reconstruction of the Imperial Legislative Council we may find more cause to rejoice that, while the country has not been handed over entirely to either Moderates or Extremists, enough has been conceded to make the former our friends and to secure their gratitude and loyal support in the administration of the Empire, "No such programme," observed one well-known reformer, upon whom our interviewer waited yesterday, "can be expected again within the next quarter of a century." Certainly the reforms go further than many persons interested in the government of India imagined probable, the demolition of the safety-valve provided by official majorities on the Provincial Councils, for example, being wholly unanticipated. Lord Minto, we are told, would have swept it away from the Imperial Council. Upon this point, however, we shall learn more when the despatch is published. It should have been published, and doubtless is, in the Blue-Book which will shortly reach us, for the one is the complement of the other, and in the absence of that despatch it is not possible fully to appreciate that of Lord Morley which makes such frequent reference to the other.

The abolition of the official majorities at first sight appears like the sacrifice of a safeguard. But Lord Morley is very explicit on the point. He was told that if he removed the official majority the Councils would pass all manner of wild cat bills. His answer was that the head of a province can veto wild cat bills and that the Viceroy can withhold his assent to such measures as he deems undesirable. That provision strengthens the hands of the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors and Lieutenant Governors, and to the Viceroy must give greater power than he has ever before exercised. Here will come the danger, for the exercise of his power in the veto of any measure passed by a majority of non-official members, or members of a particular party, is sure to be misrepresented or misconstrued. Still, as Lord Morley observed, "there are two courses open to us. We can withdraw the reforms or persevere with them. The Secretary of State anticipates controversy on the subject, but neither he nor any other individual, even slightly acquainted with the proceedings of the local Legislative Councils, can deny that the official majority palpably and injuriously tended to deaden the interest and responsibility of the non-official members, throwing them into an attitude of peevish and permanent opposition." The step now taken is in the direction of constitutional government, but lest those who having obtained so much imagine they may now easily get more, Lord Morley let it be clearly understood that a Parliamentary system is a goal to which he does not aspire. Adding Indians to the Executive Councils and doubling the Executive Councils goes sufficiently far in the extension of the representative principle for all purposes, present and for some time yet, and he who hopes for more will hope in vain for long years to come.

To the question whether reforms should have been withheld and promises withdrawn in view of the present political situation, Lord Morley makes a sturdy reply. "The skies are not bright ; do not let us make them any more cloudy than they really are ; we cannot hope for any machinery which will completely terminate the outrages immediately." But if we make a fair offer and people refuse to amend their ways, they only have themselves to blame if the olive branch be withdrawn and the sword be unsheathed. Lord Morley accepts equal responsibility with Lord Minto for recent deportations under the Regulation of 1818 and sole responsibility for its remaining in force since he became Secretary of State for India. There Lord Morley showed a true appreciation of the necessities of the case and circumstances "so uncommon, obscure and impenetrable." Stringent measures for dealing with urgent necessities are undoubtedly necessary and there have been times when we have regarded with disfavour the treatment of those who have disturbed and would again disturb the peace. But we are glad to find the determination to deal firmly with malefactors, which found expression in Lord Morley's speech. "I have no illusions," said his Lordship, "and do not ignore the frightful risks involved in transferring and altering the ordinary power under law to the power of arbitrary repression. I do not, for one instant, forget the tremendous price you pay for all operations of this sort in the reaction and excitement which is provoked, but there are situations in which a responsible Government is compelled to run risks and pay the price however high." That is well said, and if the principle be but adhered to we shall raise no objection to the adoption of Lord Morley's proposals in their entirety, though they involve so extensive a change, so magnanimous a bid for peace and order, so self-sacrificing an attempt to secure the contentment of a people who have grown dissatisfied through the influence of agitators who have misrepresented the objects of their rulers and have maligned and attacked the very men to whom they owe the security of both life and property. Lord Morley however tells them that his Government will hold to its policy in spite of bombs and murder. They seek to remove all sources of legitimate grievance and to grant such privileges as an educated, enlightened nation may prove itself capable of exercising. But they would not have the Oriental mind mistake kindness for fear. They make no concession to violence, and the present offer is made in pursuit of the determination of Government to persevere in the direction of reform.

TURKEY FOR BRITISH CAPITAL.

No less an authority than Sir Adam Block, the President of the British Chamber of Commerce in Turkey, has been examining the prospects of utilising British capital in that country and the picture he draws is far from being sombre. The recent crisis has brought out a strong strain of sympathy between Britain and Turkey. The Young Turks themselves, says Sir Adam, are perfectly aware that in order to attract again to the Near East the attention of British capitalists and of British trade and enterprise, it is necessary not only to grant the widest facilities for the development of the economic resources of the country, hampered and restricted hitherto by an autocratic and despotic Government, but to efface the impression existing in financial and commercial circles in Great Britain that Turkey was hostile to British co-operation in this connection, and that British trade and enterprise in Turkey were unfavourably handicapped as compared with that of other nations and of Germany in particular. Whatever may be the intention of the Young Turks there can be no doubt that Germany was favoured under the old regime, but the change is probably so sweeping and the forces at work so strong that it may well be that, with the swing of the pendulum, the trade which Germany has built up with such care and at such expense will be thrown into the British market. Certainly such a thing is not impossible, and it would be wrong to consider it even improbable. There are points to be remembered however. Thirty-three years of British indifference have allowed the population of Turkey to become accustomed to the methods and goods of other countries than Great Britain. Export has followed import, and British merchants will have to recommence the study of the Turkish market which will not at once break away from the habits and methods inculcated by our rivals.

Turkey is at present a poor market. Our competitors have inundated the country with cheap goods. The native has allowed himself to be seduced by the inferiority of price, and has closed his eyes to the inferiority of the article. The successful sale of goods in Turkey, too, is no easy matter. The Turk is an indolent purchaser and usually prefers to have his mind made up for him by importunity. Energetic representatives, Englishmen for preference, are therefore necessary, and agents should be found who will confine themselves to the products of Great Britain alone, otherwise the greater turnover of cheap foreign goods will cause him to neglect the sale of the dearer British article. The value of commercial travellers and of sample exhibitions requires no demonstration. A more easy system of credit and the extension of time to the debtor who, especially if he is a Turk, will pay in the long run, is another secret of the success of our rivals. Sir Adam Block forecasts what may be expected in the immediate future. For those who are desirous of competing for a share in the State and Municipal enterprises which are indispensable for the development of the natural revenues of the country, a visit to Constantinople is of the first importance, he says. With the meeting of Parliament the Government contemplates expending considerable sums on road building, railways, electric tramways, telephones, electric lighting, irrigation works, etc., and although the watchword of the Young Turks is "peace," the re-organisation of the army and of the fleet will necessitate large purchases of war material and ammunition. Foreign firms are already supplied with painstaking and experienced agents and it behoves British firms to take measures in season, and to establish relations with the various Ministries at Constantinople. Given good agents, the business houses of Great Britain should be able to hold their own. We hope the advice of so sound an authority will be taken and bear fruit.

CHINA AS PEACEMAKER.

Sir Robert Hart has carried with him into honourable retirement from active administration in China a high opinion of the Chinese and of the influence he expects them to wield over the future of the civilised world. Speaking at Lisburn, on the occasion of his being presented with an address of welcome to that city where many of his very early years had been spent, Sir Robert eulogised the people among whom his life's work had been done. The Chinese, he said, were a strangely reasonable people, who thought if right was right, every one should recognise the fact without being required to fight about it. Whether their hatred of the military career induces this process of reasoning in the Chinese mind, he did not say. But it is a fact that they do not like soldiering. Industrious and laborious though they are, they are now feeling the pressure of competition from those nations that have adopted labour-saving machinery, and modern improvements in transport and in communications bring that competition daily nearer to China. Fate or fortune has decreed that the patient, deliberate Celestials must acquire Western science and learn to use mechanical appliances. The study of ethics, which has been through the ages their only intellectual joy, no longer suffices if they are to come out into the arena of the world, or allow foreigners with modern industrial and military equipments free entry into all their land. Sir Robert Hart, convinced of the common-sense of the Chinese, thinks it quite possible that in a very few hundred years China, with her four hundred million inhabitants, may have a military force as strong as Germany and as keen for supremacy. He must have had in mind the vision of the "Yellow Peril" which the Emperor William some years ago warned Europe would be the great danger of the near future, for there was grim humour in the suggestion that when the day of China's military power arrived, she would be found on the side of peace. She would arise in her might, take the part of the attacked and command peace. China would, in fact, bring about the millennium. He felt and said he was making a curious statement, but Sir Robert knows more of the Chinese than most people, and if his reading of their character leads him to attribute such a measure of sweet reasonableness to them as his speech at Lisburn indicated, he was right to give courageous expression to his views, and prophesy great glory and a campaign of pacification for his proteges among whom he has spent the best years of his life and for whose welfare he has done so much.

Our Christmas literary Supplement will be out of print on Monday and after that day we shall not be able to supply copies.

H. M. S. "Sphinx," Commander S. Lichfield, R. N., arrived in Bombay yesterday from Busreh which port she left on the 7th December.

The retirement of Mr. C. S. Kraal, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, after thirty-four years' service, is notified.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman delivered judgment in the suit brought by Feroze Jamsetji Mulla Feroze against the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, in which the plaintiff's claim was that the defendants may be ordered to pay to him Rs. 3,360, being twelve months' salary at the rate of Rs. 280 per mensem, and such sum as may be found due on taking accounts for loss of interest in the Municipal Pension Fund, and Rs. 1,000 damages for wrongful dismissal from service, and loss of reputation on account of the wrongful acts of the defendants, etc. His Lordship held that the Municipal Act conferred upon the Commissioner the power to dismiss a servant for specific causes. If he did dismiss, it was not for the courts to sit in appeal upon the grounds of his decision. The suit was dismissed, each party to bear its own costs.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

BEER AND BIBLE.

The Magazines and India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

Bishop Welldon thinks that after the courageous way in which the Bishops have helped the Government in their abortive licensing proposals the stereotyped sneer at the alliance of the Church and "the Trade" might be discontinued. I agree with him, but it is impossible not to think of the old expression "Beer and Bible" in connection with the two outstanding events of the past week—the rejection of the Licensing Bill and the collapse of the Education Concordat. Truth compels me to say that the fate of the Licensing Bill has been so far at all events accepted by the country with resignation. The apparent apathy—it may be more apparent and real, time will show—of the nation at the action of the peers in killing the greatest measure yet introduced in this Parliament is in strange contrast with the excitement caused by the triangular duel over the Education Bill. I wonder what Lord Roberts thinks of it all. I should think that he would be content if he could receive from his fellow-countrymen a tithe of the interest which has been aroused over the paltry questions, as some consider them, of the "right of entry," "contracting out", and so forth. Well, it is all over now. The Bill is dead as a door-nail. Who killed Cock Robin ? Certainly not the advocates of the secularist solution who, in Parliament at all events, cut so poor a figure as almost makes them a negligible quantity. The more aggressive of the Nonconformists and the progressive educationalists, men of the type of Lord Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Graham Wallas and Mr. A. J. Mundella have helped to destroy the Bill, but its chief destroyers were the Churchmen, lay and clerical, who broke away from the Archbishop in a way that could hardly have been expected. Mr. Balfour's opposition, too, was formidable but he cannot, if he would, say: "Alone I did it." Some people think that it was rather tactless of Mr. Runciman to have so completely ignored Mr. Balfour in the negotiations that led to the settlement which has proved no settlement. Will the Bill be revived next Session? There are those who think it will, and there are others, better prophets in my opinion, who say that all hope of a compromise during the lifetime of the present Parliament—however long or short may be—its future existence—is practically impossible. What a satire the whole thing is on our "common Christianity" and what an opportunity is afforded to the scoffers !

THE INDIAN OUTLOOK.

The "friends of India" in the House of Commons are chafing under the decision of His Majesty's Government not to afford facilities this Session for a debate on Viscount Morley's coming announcement or to arrange for a simultaneous statement in the House of Commons. They are right with regard to the former, but wrong with respect to the latter. Every sensible person must agree that a discussion on Indian affairs at the present moment ought to be avoided, not only because the projected reforms should be considered before they are made the subject of debate in Parliament, but on account of the unrest in India. But I see no reason why a simple outline of the measures contemplated should not be given to the House of Commons on the 14th, in reply to a question, and this procedure would not involve any speech-making. That would not satisfy the extremists but it would be welcomed by the House generally and only be following the practice which has been, I think, usual in recent years on all important occasions. Dr. Rutherford has hit upon an ingenious device for circumventing the Treasury Bench. Failing to move the Prime Minister to permit Lord Morley's scheme to be debated in the House of Commons before the prorogation, the member for the Brentford Division has given notice that on the second reading of the Indian Loans Bill he will move the following :—"That this House declines to sanction any further expenditure of Indian revenues until it has been placed in possession of the measures by which His Majesty's Government propose to endeavour to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people of India." I shall be curious to see what the Speaker has to say about this resolution when the time comes. In the meanwhile the ever vigilant Mr. Rees has come forward with what looks suspiciously like a blocking notice, which appears amongst to-day's Parliamentary orders in the following form:—"Mr. Rees,—East India,—To call attention to the present condition of affairs in India and the need for reforms in the administration ; and to move a Resolution. [An early day.]" When Mr. Asquith in the course of the heckling he underwent on Tuesday intimated that apart from the other reason he had given—the accident of the Secretary of State not having a seat in the House of Commons—he did "not think that it is in the public interest" that the subject in question should be discussed this Session, there was loud cheering showing pretty well the feeling of members as a whole. The gentle Mr. Keir Hardie intervened with his accustomed urbanity: "Does the Prime Minister mean that this House is less capable of discussing Indian affairs than the House of Lords ?" "I am sure," the Premier replied, "the hon. member knows I do not mean that. On the contrary, I think this House is the proper and natural place for the discussion of all affairs. I can assure him that I am most jealous that this House should not be put in any prejudicial position compared with the other branch of the legislature in regard to this or any other question." "Will the right hon. gentleman translate that into action?" was Mr. Swift MacNeill's characteristic ejaculation.

I do not know how many members the New Reform Club possesses, but I should have thought there were at least sufficient to provide an audience for the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale when he lectured in their room, No. 10 Adelphi Terrace, on Monday night. The "Times" reporter says:—"There was a large attendance, including many Indians." The "Chronicle" says that "the audience consisted mainly of natives of India," and this description agrees with that of another journal. Mr. John Ellis, M.P., who for thirteen and a half months was Under-Secretary of State for India, made a speech which will cause some to be glad that his stay in Whitehall was not longer. I do not refer to his remark that the situation in India had been very much aggravated by, even if it did not owe its origin to, the "Curzon regime," but to the evidence it afforded that Mr. Ellis did not profit quite so much as he might have done by his connection with the India Office, brief though it was. Like Mr. Gokhale, the ex-Under-Secretary is inclined to think that there has been too much delay in announcing the proposed reforms. I am afraid that Mr. Ellis's many excellent qualities do not include the calm, patient, judicial mind—and he finished by oracularly declaring that he would say to those concerned: "Be wise in time." I am doubtful if Viscount Morley will have found anything Mr. Ellis said of much assistance to him in the enormously difficult position he occupies; I am sure he will not have been helped by certain of Mr. Gokhale's utterances—quite the reverse. I understand that Mr. Gokhale came to England as a sort of ambassador; the best and most successful ambassadors are those who do not make speeches upon the subjects on which they have to negotiate.

Before leaving this subject I may call attention to the leading article that appeared in Tuesday's "Times." The object evidently is to stiffen the authorities both in Calcutta and Whitehall and to convey an intimation that reassuring as the communique published though Reuter a week ago was, it was not quite reassuring enough. "We hope," says the "Times," "there will be no more reluctance, either in England or in India, to deal swiftly and sternly with persons who are openly engaged in fomenting strife in the great cities with criminal intent. Such persons do not work in secret. Their identity is perfectly well known, and they should not be allowed to continue to enjoy their present immunity. A single timely deportation restored absolute calmness to the Punjab last year. The lesson then afforded may perhaps give the clue to the best method of procedure in Bengal." Moreover, the eagerness of the leading journal for the impending revision of the administrative machinery in India is not, I gather, quite so keen as it was a few weeks ago. It awaits the promulgation of conciliatory measures, "with interest and without apprehension"—not very enthusiastic this—but dwells on the duty we owe to the silent, patient, rural peoples to see that their interests are not impaired by any change that may be made. They do not know at the New Reform Club much about these silent patient millions. Another and fresher consideration is presented for consideration. "Though we must be progressive in British India, we must not be too far in advance of our princely friends and allies, lest we weaken their authority in their own territories, and thereby forfeit their valued friendship." "Finally," says the "Times," "we owe a duty to those devoted Englishmen, too often unregarded, who, under conditions of increasing difficulty, are giving their lives to the laborious maintenance of British rule in India. We have to make them feel that they are assured of our continued sympathy and support, and if need be of our protection, and to see to it that they are not submerged beneath a rising tide of sham constitutionalism." Sham constitutionalism or not, the "Times" does well to direct attention to a class of men for whom, be it said to their discredit, the friends of India have seldom—I might almost say never—a good word to say.

THE MAGAZINES AND INDIA.

In two at least of the December reviews—the "National Review" and the "Nineteenth Century"—there are articles directed to the present situation in India. That in the "National Review" is contributed by a well-known and not, I believe, usually considered bloodthirsty ex-official, Sir Lewis Tupper. His idea is that greater powers should be given to district officers to deal summarily with seditious manifestation, and 'inter alia' he recommends the application to India generally of the Frontier Murderous Outrages Regulation with a necessary verbal modification, viz., the substitution of the words "seditious person" for "fanatic." District Officers, in Sir L. Tupper's opinion, should have permission to compel seditiously inclined newspapers to deposit Rs. 5,000 or a guarantee against circulating matter likely to have a bad effect. The article in the "Nineteenth Century" is headed "Danger in India," and is from the pen of Sir Edmund C. Cox, late Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency, and is of a rather alarmist character. "India is seething with sedition." "Hatred, suspicion, mistrust, these are the feelings which are to-day the most propounced on the part of the Indians towards the ruling race." "The articulate voice of India speaks with no uncertain sound. 'Swaraj and an end of foreign rule.' These are a few sentences selected at random. In the earlier part of the article the writer says :—"Accentuated as the revolutionary feeling has been of late years, it is not altogether new. It began to assume prominence during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon, when that visionary statesman accorded his recognition to the National Congress." Is that so ? I was under the impression that Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty ceased months before the first sitting of the National Congress took place.

(Continued on page 8.)

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place at Silchar, Assam, between Lionel Truninger, C.I.E., Superintendent of Telegraphs for Assam, India, and Ann Catharine, daughter of Andrew Beatson Bell, Advocate, 17 Lansdowne Crescent, Edinburgh.

THE REFORMS IN INDIA.

LORD MORLEY'S SPEECH.

Support of Native Opinion

THE ABOLITION OF OFFICIAL MAJORITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

Lord Morley, in making his statement on Indian Reforms, denied that the delays were due to anxiety to burke discussion. The reasons for postponing discussion of a most important and most far-reaching range of topics were reasons of common sense.

In the first place, a discussion, without anybody having seen the papers, would have been ineffective. In the second place, it was impossible to discuss the subject with good effect, until we knew, in some degree, its reception in India; and, in the third place, discussion here would be calculated to prejudice the reception of the proposals in India.

Lord Morley continued: "The observations I am about to make are the opening of a very important chapter in the history of the relations between Great Britain and India."

He then proceeded to indicate the general spirit animating Lord Minto and the Imperial Government.

They thought first of appointing a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the question of Indian government, but there was a great deal to be said against such an idea; and the Imperial Government therefore, in concert with the Indian Government, had opened the chapter of constitutional reform and had appointed a Royal Commission to enquire regarding the internal relations of India, which would report in February or March.

Unfortunately, delay had not made the skies any brighter. "But," said his Lordship, "do not let us make them more cloudy than they really are. Let us look at the considerable and even formidable difficulties in India with a due sense of proportion."

Lord Morley said he could give no better example than the intrepid coolness of Lord Minto.

An important friend in India had written to him that the Anarchists were few, but were apparently prepared to go to any length. The friend added: "There is no fear of anything in the nature of a rising; but, if murders continue, a general panic may arise which will greatly increase the danger of the situation."

Lord Morley went on: "We cannot hope that any machinery will completely terminate the outrages immediately, but there are growing indications that the Natives themselves are alarmed, and we shall have the strong

SUPPORT OF NATIVE OPINION

in the view of important persons in the Government of India.

"Is our Government of India as sound and well-founded as ever? It is quite true that the Government of India has been obliged to pass a drastic measure, but I wholly approve and fully share the responsibility for that measure."

Lord Morley said that when he first came to the India Office, pressure was brought to induce him to repeal the Act of 1818, but he declined to deprive the Government of India of any weapon in circumstances so uncommon, obscure, and impenetrable as surround the British Government in India. "There are two paths of folly," his Lordship continued; "one is to regard Indian matters as if they were in Britain; the other is to blow a certain number of men from guns. Each path leads to disaster."

"With regard to summary jurisdiction," said his Lordship, "I have no illusions, and do not ignore the frightful risks involved in transferring and altering the ordinary power under law to the power of arbitrary repression. I do not, for one instant, forget the tremendous price you pay for all operations of this sort. In the reaction and excitement which is provoked, but there are situations in which a responsible Government is compelled to run risks and pay the price, however high.

"The only question is, whether the situation justifies the passing of summary legislation and resort to the Regulation of 1818. I cannot imagine anybody reading the list of crimes which have been committed, and doubting, for a single moment, that summary procedure is justified. It is not our fault that we have had to introduce

SUMMARY LEGISLATION.

We must protect the lives of our officers and of peaceful and harmless people—Indian and European—from bloodshed, havoc, and anarchic conspiracy. We recognize the necessity with infinite regret, but we approve the proceedings of, and will do our best to support, the Government of India.

"From the beginning of this unsettled state of things we have never varied in our determination to persevere in the policy of reform. This is not a concession to violence, but is merely standing to our guns. We do not believe that Orientals always mistake kindness for fear."

Lord Morley proceeded: "There are two courses open to us. We can withdraw the reforms or persevere with them. Which," he asked, "would be the more flagrant sign of weakness, to hold to our policy in spite of bombs, or to be forced by bombs and murder to drop our policy. If the Government dropped reforms, the best pleased men would be Extremists and Irreconcilables.

"Authorities on India," said his Lordship, "often shook their heads at the mention of reform, but they agreed that it was quite impossible to stand still."

Lord Morley declared that if the freedom of the Press were abolished, that would not end the business. Then we should have to shut the schools and colleges, and to prevent the printing of unlicensed books. After such a policy had produced a mute, sullen, muzzled, and lifeless India, we could hardly call it the brightest jewel of the Crown. No English Parliament could propose such a thing, and the last man to acquiesce would be Lord Minto.

Lord Morley said that he approached the question from principles recognized in 1861, and the doctrines enunciated by Lord Lansdowne and Lord Ripon. He believed that the House would be satisfied with the wisdom and patience which had been bestowed on the scheme in India, though some points of difference arose and India had dropped certain parts of the scheme.

Lord Morley then enumerated his proposals. He was perfectly sure that there would be differences of opinion regarding them, but they had been well thought out.

Referring particularly to the subject of the

OFFICIAL MAJORITY,

he said he was aware that his proposals would create controversy. He recognized how directly, palpably, and injuriously the official majority tended to deaden the interest and responsibility of the non-official members, throwing them into an attitude of peevish and permanent opposition.

"It will be said," his Lordship continued, "that if we remove the official majority, the Council will pass all manner of wild-cat Bills. The answer to that is that the head of a province can veto wild-cat Bills and the Viceroy can withhold his assent. The Imperial Government was not prepared to divest the Viceroy in Council of his official majority, although the Government of India itself was ready to dispense with it."

Lord Morley remarked that a Parliamentary system in India was a goal to which he did not aspire.

The absence of an Indian Member on the Viceroy's Council was no longer defensible. There was no legal obstacle, and if a vacancy occurred he should advise His Majesty the King to appoint an Indian Member, Lord Minto approving.

"It is a remarkable thing," his Lordship added, "that two men, so widely differing as Lord Minto and myself, should agree herein."

Lord Morley dwelt on the success of the appointment of two Indians to the Council of the India Office. Their concord with their colleagues had not been broken, and their work was excellent. It was an enormous advantage to have the point of view of an Indian.

"We propose," said his Lordship, "immediately to acquire powers to double the Executive Councils of Bombay and Madras, and to appoint at least one Indian Member to them. Nor shall we be backward in taking a similar step with respect to the four major provinces."

"Do not let us take

TOO GLOOMY A VIEW,"

said Lord Morley; "those responsible are not gloomy; they know the difficulties and are prepared to grapple with and to keep down mutinous opposition. We and they hope to attract the good-will which must be the real foundation of our prosperity and strength in India."

Lord Morley proceeded: "We will associate the people of India with the Government in the work of actual day-to-day administration. All will be well, if we do not lose our moral strength in the guidance and control of those countless multitudes. What are the people of India? I like to recall the language used by Mr. Bright in 1858: 'We do not know how to leave it, and therefore let us see if we know how to govern it. Let us abandon all that system of calumny against the Natives of India which has lately prevailed. Had that people not been docile and the most governable race in the world, how could you have maintained your power for one hundred years? Are they not industrious? Are they not intelligent? Are they not, upon the evidence of the most distinguished men the Indian Service has ever produced, endowed with many qualities which make them respected by all Englishmen who mix with them? I would not permit any man in my presence, without rebuke, to indulge in the calumnies and expressions of contempt which I have recently heard poured forth without measure upon the whole population of India. The people of India do not like us, but they would scarcely know where to turn if we left them. They are sheep literally, without a shepherd.'

"We, at any rate," said Lord Morley, "have no choice or option. As an illustrious member of this House once said, we are watching 'a great, a stupendous process, the reconstruction of a decomposed society.' What we found was described as a parallel to Europe in the fifth century, and we have now before us in that vast congeries of people we call India, as it were, a long, slow march in uneven stages through all the centuries from the fifth to the twentieth. Stupendous, indeed! And to guide that transition with sympathy, political wisdom, and courage, with a sense of humanity, duty, and national honour, may well be called a glorious mission."

Lord Lansdowne, who followed Lord Morley, said that the repressive measures proposed were none too strong. He partly approved and partly criticised the reforms of the Councils. He deprecated the extension of Councils in other provinces, the addition of Native Member, and the appointment of a Native Member to the Viceroy's Council, without full discussion in Parliament, in view of the objections which might be advanced against such steps. He concluded with an expression of his desire to support judicious reforms, and also to support and encourage the Government of India, who had met a critical situation with great courage and self-restraint.

Lord McDonnell said that Bengal, as it now existed, was unfit for Council. The Partition was the greatest blunder ever made in India.

The Galleries of the House of Lords were crowded and many Indians were present when Lord Morley rose to announce his reforms.

His Lordship spoke for a full hour.

Home Press Opinions.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

The newspapers are generally reserved in their comments on the Indian reforms, recognizing the complexity of the problem and the momentous character of the great experiment.

They criticise certain details, but generally concur in praising the breadth of views and sense of responsibility of both Lord Morley and Lord Minto.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

The Government of India's despatch proposes an Imperial Advisory Council of the Ruling Chiefs and small consultative councils in the Provinces, if desired, by the local Governments. The Imperial Legislative to consist of 62 members (excluding the Viceroy), 31 officials and 31 non-officials, 3 of latter to be nominated and 22 elected; 12 by the middle class, 5 by Mahomedans, 7 by landholders, 2 European commerce, and 2 trading commerce.

For Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces Legislative Councils of 45, (excluding the head of the Government), 23 official and 23 non-official; of the latter, 3 or 4 nominated and 18 or 20 elected by Municipalities and District Boards, Universities, Landholders, Planters, Mahomedans, Chambers of Commerce and the Indian Commercial community.

For East Bengal—36 members, 18 official and 18 non-official, 14 elected by District Boards and Municipalities, Landholders Mahomedans and Tea and Jute Interest and Chittagong Port, and 3 nominated.

For the Punjab—24: 12 official and 12 non-official, 5 elected: 1 by Commerce, 1 by the University and 3 by larger cities; 7 nominated, 2 Mahomedans, 1 Hindu, 1 Sikh and 3 others.

For Burma—168, Officials and Non-officials, 1 elected by the Burma Chamber of Commerce and 8 nominated: 4 Burmese, 2 Indian, or Chinese Commerce other interest.

The above equals the full strength, but the official majority to be dispensed with on all ordinary occasions.

The Imperial Financial statement to be discussed by the end of February, by heads in Committee of the whole Council, and resolutions to be moved and voted on, but not to bind Government. When the final budget is presented, Government would explain why the resolutions have not been accepted and a general debate would follow, but no further resolution would be allowed. Resolutions may also be moved by way of recommendations on matters of general public importance, not to bind Government by precedent, but to have the power to disallow a resolution as inexpedient.

The despatch mentions the possibility of enlarging the Executive Councils of Bombay and Madras and giving Executive Councils to the larger Provinces under Lieutenant-Governors, but considers this large departure, which could only be adopted after full consultations with the local Government.

SUMMARY.

The Secretary of State's despatch dwells in the practical difficulties of the Council of Chiefs, but leaves it to the Viceroy to give it a fair trial, if a workable scheme can be devised. It doubts whether Provincial Advisory Councils are of any actual value and agrees with the Government of India, that increased facilities for discussion can better be given by extending the power of Legislative Councils than by setting up rival Councils.

For the Provincial Legislative Councils it accepts the principle of representation by classes and interests, but proposes a plan of electoral colleges for representations of Landholders and Mahomedans.

It proposes to dispense with an official majority relying as a safeguard on the concurrent power of the Imperial Council to legislate subject to modification. In the direction of wider representation it accepts the numbers and constitution proposed by the Government of India.

As to the Imperial Legislative Council, it accepts the Government of India's proposals, but considers a permanent official majority absolutely necessary, and this majority must be substantial. Electoral colleges for Landholders and Mahomedans to be Provincial, and the Central Provinces members to be nominated.

The proposals of the Government of India as to the resolutions and budgets are accepted. Supplementary questions are to be allowed. The extension of Local Self-government on Lord Ripon's lines to be undertaken and carried down to villages. Power will be taken to raise to 4, the ordinary Members of the Executive Councils of Bombay and Madras, one at least to be Indian. This is not to be a provision of the Statute, but of practice and usage. Also to create Executive Councils in the larger Provinces, it being taken for granted that the heads of Provinces will be, as now, Indian Civilians.

The following is from a special cable from London published by the "Englishman" to-day:—

There was unwonted animation in the gilded chamber this afternoon when Lord Morley rose to unfold the probable direction of British policy in India in the immediate future. The galleries and corridors were crowded by Commoners, politicians, Indians and distinguished foreigners. From the opening sentences it was evident that the Government were fully alive to the seriousness of the situation and disinclined to take an optimistic view. Anything in the nature of a rising was out of the question, but continued murders and outrages endangered the situation. The Government, however, declined to be forced by bombs to drop the policy of reform.

Interviewed here to-day upon the subject of the reforms, Mr. Subodh Nath Bannerjee said the scheme represents an honest effort to introduce the beginning of Parliamentary Government in matters in local administration, adding "we should have been glad if we had got more, and shall continue to agitate for which we think we should get."

INDIAN PRESS OPINIONS.

THE "STATESMAN."

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.

Referring to the Councils Reform Scheme, the "Statesman" says:—

It is difficult to see how concessions bolder, or more generous, than those now made, could be granted.

THE "ENGLISHMAN."

The "Englishman" says—

Lord Morley stands out as an Advocate of the measures of self-government, going far beyond anything yet proposed by any responsible administrator.

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

The "Indian Daily News" says—

"A big step forward has been taken."

THE "EMPIRE."

Discussing the new Councils Scheme, the "Empire" says the Government have crossed the rubicon which separates irresponsible government from constitutional government, adding that no one who has read history will fail to recognise the real extent and scope of the concession.

THE "MADRAS MAIL."

MADRAS, DECEMBER 18.

In a leading article on Council Reforms, after criticising certain of Lord Morley's concessions, the "Madras Mail" concludes:—

Almost everywhere in his dispatch, Lord Morley has displayed moderation, sound judgment, and sympathy for legitimate Indian ambitions."

"INDIAN DAILY TELEGRAPH."

LAHORE, DECEMBER 18.

With reference to the reforms, the "Indian Daily Telegraph" says:—

Lord Morley's pronouncement was worthy of the man. His is a most excellent policy, and the only one possible, if India is to remain the brightest jewel of the Crown. It is the absence of reform which is very largely to blame for the present unsettled conditions of affairs, the refusal of officialdom to recognise the growth of a new spirit amongst Indians, a desire to take a wider share in the administration of their country, and the absence of sympathy involved in such recognition and tact involved in dealing with the situation. That policy which bore the hall-mark of a benevolent bureaucracy has been flung overboard. Its utility has departed and in its place a policy has arisen which is dictated by tact and sympathy, tact in dealing with a situation brought about by the Government itself as a natural concomitant of British rule and sympathy with India and Indians and their legitimate aims regarding self-government.

IMPERIAL COUNCILS.

Constitution Defined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.

The following is the constitution of the new Imperial Legislative Councils as proposed by the Government of India:—

Ex-officio.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (or the Punjab, when the Council assembles in Simla), the Commander-in-Chief and the Members of the Executive Council.

Additional.—A—Officials representing the Provinces. B.—Nominated Members, 18, not more than 15 to be officials; the non-officials to be representatives of minorities, or special interests, or experts; C—Elected members, 28, some of these may at first have to be nominated pending the formation of suitable electorates, but the intention is that all should eventually be elected so far as may be practicable—(a) By the Provincial Legislative Councils and by the Advisory Council of the Central Provinces, 12, namely, Legislative Councils of Madras 2, Bombay 2, Bengal 2, United Provinces 2, Punjab 1, Burma 1, Eastern Bengal and Assam 1, and Provincial Advisory Council of the Central Province 1; (b) by the Landholders of Madras, Bombay, Bengal Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces. (c) by the Mahomedans of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, the Punjab and (alternately) Madras and Bombay, 5; (d) by the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta and Bombay, 2; (e) by representatives of Indian Commerce, 2, to be nominated by the Governor-General in consultation with local Governments, until a method of election can be devised. Total—62, or including His Excellency the Viceroy—63.

Indian Merchant Shipping Bill.

Referring to the Indian Merchant Shipping Bill, which was passed at the Viceroy's Council to-day, the Hon. Mr. Harvey said:

The principle underlying the Bill has met with general approval, and indeed a suggestion has been made by the Government of Bombay that its scope should be extended, so as to provide for the detention of a foreign ship, in cases where the condition of her hull, equipment, or machinery, is defective. While we agree that a provision to this effect would we desirable, we do not consider that it can be included in the present Bill, which deals solely with the marking of the deck and load-lines, and is intended to put foreign vessels on the same footing in this respect with British ships.

Some misconception appears to have arisen in regard to the effect of Clause 3, and it has been assumed that this clause will not permit of a vessel loading to the Indian summer draught, which is indicated by a line drawn above the centre of the disc. This assumption, of course, is not correct. The maximum load-line to which a ship is permitted to load, varies according to the circumstances and the season of the intended voyage, and is determined by rules framed by the local Governments, under section 40, of Act 7 of 1880. These rules provide that the provisions of Chapter 2 of the Act are to have effect, as if any line so determined were drawn through the centre of the disc, so that there will be nothing to prevent a ship from loading to the maximum load line, which is applicable to the voyage on which she is intended to proceed. It is not therefore necessary, as has been suggested, to amend this clause.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have asked that provision may be made for the consumption of coal between the Port of Survey and the Sea. At Calcutta it has been the practice in determining the load line to make an allowance on this account in the case of vessels going down the Hughli, and it is not intended to interfere with this arrangement.

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Replying to questions by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, to-day, Sir Harvey Adamson said reports of local Governments upon the question of granting free primary education in India had been received and were under consideration.

THE INDIAN MUSEUM.

Regarding the above subject, the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey said the Government of India had no information upon the subject of the action taken regarding the Indian Museum at Kensington.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

I would like to say a few words before we adjourn. Honorable members are aware that the Secretary of State yesterday laid before Parliament the papers connected with administrative reforms in India. Amongt them are two very memorable documents—the despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State of 1st October last and the Secretary of State's reply of 27th November, which we have just received.

The recommendations we submitted to him had for two years been before us, and I cannot sufficiently express to my colleagues my appreciation of the ability and constant thought they devoted to the great questions with which they had to deal.

The Secretary of State has considered our suggestions with the generous statesmanship upon which we well know we could rely, and it is gratifying to us to recognise that he is in almost entire accord with the proposals emanating from India. There is no occasion to enter upon any consideration of the details of the correspondence I have referred to: they will undoubtedly be amply discussed, not only officially, but by the public in India, and whatever verdict that public may pass upon them, I hope that we may assume that we are about to enter upon a new administrative era based upon the recognition of the advance of political thought and the justness of many political ambitions. I hope that with the dawn of this new era the recollection of the dark days through which we have been passing may disappear.

The future is largely in the hands of the people of India and their leaders. It rests with the latter to assist us to dispel the results of anarchical political fanticism: it rests with the people themselves to welcome an honest attempt to ameliorate the administration of their country. It is to the leaders of Indian political aims and to the people of India whose aspirations they direct that we must look for that support which can alone secure the success of the reforms we are about to inaugurate.

The programme at to-day's Council was carried through. The next meeting was fixed for the 15th January next.

THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

Sultan's Speech.

VIEW OF THE BALKAN TROUBLE.

GREAT PUBLIC RECEPTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

The Sultan stood throughout the proceedings at the opening of the Turkish Parliament.

Ali Djevad Bey read the speech from the Throne. It stated that the Sultan was heartily glad to restore the Constitution and that his will was unalterable.

He regretted that the Bulgarians had departed from the path of loyalty and had proclaimed their independence.

He regretted to announce that Austria-Hungary had illegally annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, contrary to treaty and to international good faith.

He hoped that, with the good offices of friendly Powers, these questions would be peacefully and favourably settled.

His Majesty received a further ovation on his return from Parliament.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

King Edward has telegraphed his congratulations to the Sultan on the occasion of the opening of the Turkish Parliament.

The Parliament has appointed a temporary President and adjourned until Saturday.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

In the Austrian Reichsrath, the Premier said there was no reason to consider the situation as disquieting, and he was confident that existing differences could be arranged by diplomatic means.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

The congratulations of the world's Parliaments are pouring into Constantinople.

PORT OF LONDON BILL.

Third Reading in the Lords.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

The House of Lords have passed the third reading of the Port of London Bill.

SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

Ten Times Over-subscribed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

The South Manchurian Railway Loan has been over-subscribed ten times.

OPIUM COMMISSION BLUE-BOOK.

A Costly Production.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

Owing to its bulk and the cost of setting the type, the Opium Blue-book will be printed in Singapore, and cannot be published until copies are received in London.

SOUTH AMERICAN ARMAMENTS.

A Correction.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

The report of the Brazilian Chamber having voted £15,000,000 for armaments is incorrect, and was due to a telegraphic error.

Only the Argentine Chamber have voted £14,000,000 for armaments.

THE CONGRESS MESSAGE.

The President and House of Representatives.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

A telegram from Washington states that the House of Representatives has passed a resolution, calling upon President Roosevelt to justify his insinuation, that Congressmen feared the attention of detectives.

LATER.

Mr. Taft is acting as peace-maker between President Roosevelt and Congress.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Germany Orders Airships.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

The German Ministry of Marine has ordered four Zeppelin airships for scouting purposes and will build floating docks convertible into airship sheds.

MR. BOTTOMLEY FINED.

Contempt of Court.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

Mr. Horatio Bottomley has been fined £300 for contempt of court in commenting on the proceedings against him in connection with the Joint Stock Trust and Finance Corporation while the case is still "sub judice."

BURMESE PETROL.

Not to be Admitted in France.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

In the House of Commons Colonel Seely, replying to Mr. Phillips said:—"France is not willing to admit Burmese petrol under the minimum tariff unless India makes concessions to France.

"The Government of India has not seen its way to comply, French imports already enjoying 'most favoured nation' treatment."

IN JAPAN.*

At a time when Japanese art is a frequent theme of discussion, and Japanese influence is traced in many of the works of European painters, a book written by an authority which deals with the artistic traditions, methods, and masterpieces of Japan, is very welcome. Indeed, when we consider the popularity of the subject, the scarcity of literature dealing with it is not a little surprising, until we come to examine the cause of so conspicuous a lack. Two publications only attempt a systematic description and reproduction of the art-treasures of Japan—the "Relics of Japan" and the "Kokka." These are, of course, not easily accessible to the average reader, and our knowledge of Japanese art is almost confined to its more trivial aspects,—the industrial arts in particular. As M. Migeon states in the preface "we are almost completely ignorant of Japan's great schools of paintings and sculpture down to the fifteenth century." The explanation lies in the fact that few serious students have set themselves to study the painting and sculpture of Japan in a scientific manner. The finest collections of Japanese art, outside Japan, are in America, in the museums of Boston and Washington. These are the result of the activities of one man, Mr. Fenellosa, who, notwithstanding his vast knowledge, has unfortunately written no substantial work on the subject. Of recent years an archæological school has been formed by the French at Kanoi. Under the directorship of M. Foucher, the brilliant archæologist, whose work on the Græco-Buddhist sculptuors of N. India,—"L'Art Greco-Buddhique,"—is known to all students of Indian archæology, and which, so far, stands alone, we may expect good results.

In the meantime, M. Migeon's little handbook, "In Japan" is unique of its kind. The genius of French archæologists, who, in so many cases, combine brilliance with sound scholarship, and unite to both a sensitive and refined artistic perception, must always command admiration, and M. Migeon is typical of his country. "In Japan" is in one sense a students' book, by reason of its accurate and ordered information, but the description of customs, dress, scenery, and manners is so fresh and vivid that no reader could fail to find the book intensely interesting.

Japan abounds in art-treasures, but it boasts few real antiquities and possesses hardly any ruins. In the lack of a hard material such as marble or stone Japanese artists have been limited to wood for the medium of architecture and sculpture, and wooden buildings and statues rarely survive more than a century. For example, Tokio, as M. Migeon tells us, "is little more than three centuries old, yet it would be difficult to find traces of its original establishment." On the other hand the loss is less great than it would be in a European country, for tradition is jealously guarded, and in rebuilding houses and temples the original plan is closely observed.

Strong conservatism in art is a peculiarly Eastern trait, but the art of Japan possesses at the same time two features which seem to belong more naturally to the West. In the first place Nature and Art are brought together in harmonious blend or contrast. The Japanese, in laying out their gardens, take into account every accident of the ground. There is no ruthless levelling to form a free space: the plan is reconciled and subordinated to the scheme of Nature. The Japanese, like the ancient Greeks of Sicily, plan their temples to accord with the site. "Nature always collaborates with Art in this land." But the Japanese go further than the ancient Greeks in this respect for in planing a temple site the architect holds it of more account that the building should harmonize with its surroundings than with itself. To quote a passage from the chapter on "The Monuments of Tokio.' "Like all the Japanese temples Shiba is not a single monument but a complex agglomeration of buildings which have been added to one another successively." The building and the setting form a whole. They are one and inseparable. In the second place, a faithful reproduction of life is preferred by the Japanese to mere convention. Japanese art is progressive at the same time that it is traditional. "In all epochs, even the earliest, we shall find the Japanese genius eager to shake off the yoke of hieratic convention that checked its inspiration, and to render life: this is the instinct of the race."

The last chapter in the book, "The Museums of Japan," contains a brief but most interesting account of Japanese statuary with representative illustrations. The motive is nearly always religious and the forms are generally ideal, though some statues and reliefs are highly realistic and vivacious. Delicacy and refinement are the leading characteristics, and the utmost skill is shown in the treatment of drapery. The subject of painting, however, is one that attracts more general interest, and this has been fully and carefully treated. We know little in general of Japanese painting except that it is what we call "impressionist" in tendency although the outlines of drawings are clear and true, and that in the treatment of flowers and floral decorations the skill of the Japanese is unrivalled. Few of us have realized, what we now learn from M. Migeon that the old Chinese and Japanese painters of the tenth—twelfth centuries "had the same conception of landscape as our moderns." The knowledge which these possessed was not discovered in Europe until the seventeenth century in the time of the Dutch masters. Yet the old artists of China and Japan are, we are told, much closer than these to the subtleties of Claude Modet and of Whistler." Japanese painters have always been impressionists, in the literal sense of the word, i.e., not mere colour-daubers, but artists who had acquired the power of recording fugitive atmospheric phenomena. Hoksai and Hiroshighe (painters and engravers who worked late in the eighteenth and early in the nineteenth (centuries) are described as "the veritable ancestors of Claude Monet." The "Hundred Views of Fugi," to quote again from M Migeon, are "the most extraordinary achievements of an artist who has rendered, simply by means of black and white, the subtle and changing portrait of light."

Descriptions of landscapes, gardens, theatres, including an impressive account of the wonderful No Drama, the Tea-ceremonial, etc., find a place in the book beside the more serious art criticism, all told in language full of imagination, yet not in any way exuberant. Without effort, it seems, M. Migeon conjures up the atmosphere of the country he is describing. With one sentiment, and one sentiment only, we are disposed to quarrel. While allowing to the art of Japan delicacy, refinement, daintiness of conception and execution, and high excellence in colour harmonies and the blending of tones, we still cannot concede that their "researches in the rendering of drapery discovered arrangements as beautiful as any to be found in Greek sculpture." None, surely, but an enthusiast, in a moment of extravagant enthusiasm, would venture to find in the sculpture of any other country a rival to the matchless draperies of the figures in the little Ionic Temple of Nike Apteros, or to those which veil the goddesses in whose forms the masters of the early fourth century B.C. expressed their ideal.

E. A. R. H.

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* "IN JAPAN" by GASTON MIGEON, translated from the French by FLORENCE SIMMONDS.—(William Heinemann).

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, DEC. 4, (PARIS, DEC. 5.)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Ecclesiastical.—The arrangements for the English Church Pageant are progressing, and it is expected that all the 3,000 performers will be enrolled in a few weeks. The programme has been revised, and is now issued in an altered form.

Election Intelligence.—The result of the polling for the Chelmsford Division of Essex was announced on Wednesday. Mr. E. G. Pretyman (U.) was returned, receiving 6,152 votes, against 3,587 recorded for Mr. A. H. Dence (L.). The Unionist poll shows an increase, compared with that at the general election, of 1,237, and the Liberal a decrease of 874.

Ireland.—Last week a serious conflict occurred between the police and people at Ballyforan, county Roscommon.

Law and Police.—In the Court of Appeal last week the appeal of the plaintiff in the case of "Osborne v. the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants" was allowed. Their lordships held that it was not competent for a trade union to provide for Parliamentary representation by means of a compulsory levy.—In the Chancery Division an unsuccessful motion was made on behalf of the claimant to the Sackville estates for the appointment of a receiver of the rents and profits of the settled estates.—At the Guildhall Police-court, on Tuesday, the hearing was begun of charges of conspiracy to defraud, in connexion with the Joint Stock Trust and Finance Corporation and the Select Gold Mines of Australia, against Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., and Messrs. G. Fewings, W. Stevenson, and D. Easum, employes of the Joint Stock Trust. Mr. Avory, K.C., opened the case for the prosecution, stating the specific charges preferred, the chief of which related to the alleged manipulation of debentures by the defendants and their appropriation of the money obtained for them. The hearing was continued on Wednesday and adjourned till Monday.—At Guildford Assizes, on Tuesday, Max Dalloz, motor car driver to Lord Newborough, convicted of the manslaughter of a boy named Larby by knocking him down with a car, was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour.

Motor Traffic.—By a collision between a motor-car and a trap, two persons were killed in Leicestershire on Saturday.—The executive committee of the Motor Union has prepared a report dealing with complaints which have appeared in the Press and elsewhere of the inconsiderate driving of motor-cars. It enumerates the specific ways in which the union endeavours to remove any legitimate cause of complaint against motor-drivers.

Next Shepherd's-bush Exhibition.—Mr. Kiralfy's scheme for another exhibition at Shepherd's-bush next year has now taken definite form. The exhibition will be devoted to the display of the special products and manufactures of the British Empire and of foreign nations with their colonies and dependencies.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords last week the Archbishop of Canterbury spoke in favour of the Licensing Bill which was rejected on a division by 272 votes to 96. On Monday, in reply to Lord Muskerry, who moved that Sunday labour on board ship deserved the attention of the Government, Lord Hamilton of Dalzell sympathized, but the Government could not suggest any practical way of dealing with the matter. On a division the motion was defeated.—The Children Bill was read a third time and passed, with amendments. On Tuesday a Local Registration of Title Bill, relating to Ireland, was read a second time On Wednesday in reply to Lord Lansdowne, who complained of the backward state of business in the House, Lord Crew hoped the second reading of the Education Bill would be reached on the 15th.—In the House of Commons last week the second reading of the Education Bill was carried on a division by 323 votes to 157, and a time-table was adopted for the remaining stages of the measure. On Monday the House began the Committee stage of the Bill, to which eight days are assigned. After an animated controversy as to whether Clause 1 should be passed before the result of the final negotiations with the Archbishop of Canterbury was known, there was a long discussion on the treatment of Roman Catholic schools. The clause was carried by 238 votes to 144, Tuesday's sitting was devoted to the second clause of the Bill, which relates to the "right of entry." The first subsection of this clause was discussed in detail, and was not disposed of when the House adjourned. On Wednesday, the consideration of Clause 2 of the Education Bill was continued and concluded by 7 30, when the clause was carried on a division. The report stage of the financial resolution occupied the rest of the evening, and gave rise to an important debate, in which it became evident that the compromise was in danger on the subject of the amount of the grant to contracted-out schools. The House divided at 10 30 and agreed to the resolution by 241 votes to 119.

Reform of the House of Lords.—Our Parliamentary Correspondent gives a forecast of the more important proposals for the reform of the House of Lords suggested in the report of the Committee of their Lordships' House which has been considering the subject.

The Ristori Matinee.—An interesting 'matinee' performance in memory of the great Italian actress, Adelaide Ristori, was given on Monday at His Majesty's Theatre.

The Amherst Caxtons.—The 16 Caxtons which formed part of the library of Lord Amherst of Hackney have been sold to a private collector whose name is not stated.

The Royal Society.—The annual meeting of the Royal Society was held at Burlington House on Monday afternoon. Reviewing the scientific achievements of the year Lord Rayleigh alluded to the remarkable successes in mechanical flight achieved by the brothers Wright.

Women Suffrage.—Five members of the Women's Freedom League, who took part in the demonstration at the House of Commons some weeks ago, were released from gaol on Saturday.

THE EMPIRE.

Canada.—Mr. Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue, has tendered his resignation. The trade and navigation returns for the year ended March 31 give details of the greatest foreign trade for one year in the history of Canada.

New Zealand.—Some interesting particulars are forthcoming as to the prohibition vote.

South Africa.—General Botha made a speech last week in which he spoke of the great Empire to which South Africans "were proud to belong."

THE UNITED STATES.

Understanding with Japan.—An understanding of far-reaching importance has been concluded between the United States and Japan with the object of encouraging and defending free, peaceful, and commercial development in the Pacific. It stipulates for the maintenance of the "status quo" in the Pacific and for the independence and integrity of China.

Civil Service Reform.—Mr. Roosevelt has taken

measures which have the effect of removing 15,500 officials from politics.

The suppressed Imperial Interview.—The "New York World" has, addressed a telegram to Prince Bulow, and has also published an editorial statement, admitting that its synopsis of Dr. Hale's interview with the Emperor William was "without convincing basis of fact."

Mine Explosion.—A fire broke out on Saturday in a colliery near Pittsburg, and was attended with great loss of life.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The celebration of the 60th anniversary of the accession of the Emperor Francis Joseph took place on Wednesday in Vienna and throughout Austria. At the illuminations in Vienna on the eve of the celebtation a panic due to the pressure of the crowds resulted in fatal accidents. Racial riots are reported from Prague, and a state of siege has been proclaimed there.

China.—The enthronement of the infant Emperor was celebrated on Wednesday in the Palace in Peking. No foreign representative was present. The text of the Imperial proclamation was issued on Wednesday.

France.—Some remarkable developments have taken place in connexion with the murder of an artist named Steinheil in Paris last June.

Germany.—Our Berlin Correspondent furnishes some particulars of the discussion of British armaments in Germany.—Details of the German Naval Estimates for next year were issued on Wednesday in Berlin. The sum of £7,000,000 is set down for new construction, of which £4,250,000 is to be met by loan. The estimates contain abundant indications that the North Sea base of the German navy at Wilhelmshaven is being developed on a very ambitious scale.—In the Reichstag in Berlin, on Wednesday, the various motions for the reform of the Imperial Constitution in the matter of Ministerial responsibility, which have been presented, came up for discussion. The debate was adjourned.

Morocco.—Mulai Mahomed, the elder brother of Mulai Hafid and Mulai Abdul Aziz, was recently proclaimed Sultan, but the proclamation was a failure and he was made a prisoner of State.

The near eastern question.—Signs of an improvment in Austro-Turkish relations are reported, and there is a possibility that Austria will be willing to open negtiations on the question of compensation for the annexation of the occupied provinces.

Turkey.—A number of changes are announced in the Turkish Cabinet. Several members of the Balkan Committee have been received by the Sultan at his Majesty's special request. The Sultan will preside at the opening of Parliament.

Cattle Disease.—The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have issued orders adding the States of Maryland and Delaware, U. S. A., to the scheduled list of countries from which the importation into the United Kingdom of live animals and hay and straw is prohibited.

Court and Personal.—The Queen celebrated her 64th birthday, on Tuesday, at Sandringham.

Naval and Military.—Admiral of the Fleet Sir J. E Erskine has been placed on the Retired List and in consequence Admiral Sir G. H. Noel has been promoted to be Admiral of the Fleet, Vice-Admiral Sir R. F. Henderson to be Admiral, Rear-Admiral Sir P. Scott to be Vice-Admiral, and Captain R. B. Farquhar to be Rear-Admiral. The War Office has issued a report on the steps taken during 1907 to provide technical instruction for soldiers to train them for civil life.

Obituary.—Mr. Henry Barnato the Rev. J. Barton, Mrs. Leonard Huxley, Mr. G. Ponsonby. "Times."

REMARKABLE STATEMENT BY BRITISH ADMIRAL.

Our Fleet Evaded.—Vice-Admiral Finnis, speaking at Dover on Dec. 2, said:—"I stand as an Admiral on the Active List and have no hesitation in saying the Service has never been in the state for efficiency and fighting as it is at the present moment. Four years ago we used to have a good deal of firing at 4,000 yards making fifty per cent of hits steaming from twelve to fifteen knots. Last year, when I had to go out with ship after ship I was simply astounded. At 7,000 and 8,000 yards the percentage of his was sixty-five. I would like to say one word about invasion. I am certainly not one of those naval officers who say this is not possible,—I mean by invasion a raid. I believe it is possible with the biggest, fleet going. During the manœuvres, by a great stroke of luck, as commander-in-chief of the German fleet, I brought 70,000 troops to the North Coast without seeing a British ship—a fact entirely due to fog. I do hope while this talk is going on about the Service everyone will put their shoulder to the wheel, and determine to have our sister Service kept up. As a naval officer, I speak strongly on the subject. The Army cannot do without the Navy, or the Navy without the Army. I should like to see every man from the age of eighteen to twenty-five serve his country for two years."

This is not the first speech made by Admiral Finnis in which he has referred to the "invasion" danger, but in one he made at Bournemouth last year he took a different view from that expressed on Dec. 2. That speech was made on July 27, 1907, at a civic luncheon to the officers of the Home Fleet. When they inspected the fleet in Bournemouth Bay or the fleet that would anchor at Spithead with about 25,000 men, said Admiral Finnis in that speech, they would realise that there was no fear of the much-talked of possible raids on our shores. It was said they always had leave at week-ends, and attacks could be made in their absence. No one believed it. The fact was, he added, that the Home Fleet, though much abused, was alone sufficient to take the first blood of any enemies they were likely to tackle. As to the talks about possible attacks while they were all in their beds, he could not think the British Navy and the Admiralty were all fools. It was not possible for these attacks to take place without them knowing something about them.

A FORCE of 500 Native troops, under 10 British officers, with 10 mountain guns, has left Myitkyina for the Kachin hills.

A STATEMENT having appeared in one of the Calcutta papers to the effect that Indians were conspicuous by their absence at the recent Viceregal Levee, returns have been issued by the Military Secretary showing that out of some seventeen hundred who attended the levee nearly seven hundred were Indians, compared with five hundred Indians at the Levee last January.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" were Sir P. and Lady Playfair, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes, Hon. Charles Williams and Mrs. and Miss Williams, the Bishop of Tranvancore, Baroness De Knoop, Dr. G. C. Ghose, Sir F. Younghusband, Miss Katherine Jones, and the Hon. Mr. G. Gokhale.

THE REFORMS IN INDIA.

Mr. Gokhale Sketches a Scheme.

An address on the Indian problem, was delivered at the New Reform Club on Nov. 30, by Mr. G. K Gokhale, C.I.E.

Mr. J. E. Ellis, M.P., who presided, said that no one, who had any knowledge of what was taking place in India and the circumstances of the moment, would deny that the situation there from its political aspect was as a very serious one to-day. The seriousness of the situation in India had been very largely added to by the Curzon "regime." He wished to speak of Lord Curzon with every respect. He knew him in the House of Commons, and knew that he was a man of marvellous energy, great attainments, and great assiduity; but his "regime" in India was a bad one. Lord Curzon's determination to unsettle everything in that country with regard to the administration and his frontier policy had worked ill for the peace of India, and he (the speaker) believed that his "regime" would go down to history as one having serious consequences for that country. Not many people besides himself (the speaker) knew to what Lord Minto succeeded. The first thing he had to do was to turn the head of the ship of State in a different direction. The Proclamation to India published just recently made some promises with regard to self government. He believed in the words of the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, "that all good government must have in it an element of self-government." (Applause.) The time had come for performance as well as promise, and the effect of the wor's in the Proclamation on the minds of the millions of the people of India would be and ought to be in proportion as they were translated into action. He would urge on the Government the importance not only of being wise, but of being wise in time. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gokhale said that the situation in India at at the present moment was really a serious one, and had never been more serious since the Mutiny. During the next two or three years the real character of England's connection with India would be determined. The real attitude of mind of the educated classes of India with regard to British rule was undergoing a profound change. The last twenty-five years had been mainly for India a period of reaction, as it had been for this country. The reaction in this country started with the overthrow of Gladstone and culminated with the Boer War. The reaction in India started at the same time and culminated in the Curzon "regime," but he did not know that it had finished yet. Faith in the Liberal Party was destroyed by Sir Henry Fowler, and faith in British rule by the Curzon "regime," the crowning blunder being the Partition of Bengal, Lord Minto, who in an ordinary time would have done well, had in trying times been to largely led by the officials in the direction of taking repressive measures, and it was the very irony of fate that Lord Morley, to whom all Indians had looked up, should have to stand up and defend those measures. The victories of Japan over Russia had lent a new dignity to the East. The treatment of Indians in South Africa and the Colonies had brought home to them what a hollow mockery the talk about equality of treatment was. It had been said that the so-called opinion of India was only the opinion of the educated classes, but what the educated classes thought to-day the masses thought to-morrow. The number of people interested there in public affairs was forty to fifty millions. Of those one section, about one-tenth of the whole did not want reforms but wanted separation from England. The other nine-tenths wanted reforms, but some of them were prepared to adopt a policy of resistance and obstruction in order to force those reforms from the Government in which they had lost faith. The great thing, therefore, was to make the reforms as large, as comprehensive, and as substantial as possible, and that would help to clear the air of the anti-English feeling.

Mr. Gokhale, dealing, with the reforms desired said that the local self-government which had been granted should be crowned by provincial self-government, keeping out all imperial affairs, and Indians would be prepared to allow the power of veto to remain in the Supreme Government. Then there should be better treatment of the people in the government of the country, and Indians should be admitted to the Executive Councils. District administration must be decentralised, and there were two more necessary steps—namely, the modification of the partition of Bengal and an amnesty to political prisoners, especially those who had been punished for only expressing their opinions. As long as the Partition of Bengal was not modified so long Bengal would not be pacified and there would be no peace in India. It was only "official prestige" which stood in the way of that. In conclusion, he said the greatest enemies to British rule were those who advocated the proclamation of martial law.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Plain Speaking.

New York, December. 4.

The Suffragette movement received its first baptism of fire in America to-day at two great meetings held in Newport under the auspices of rival society leaders.

The Anti-suffragettes convened the National League for the Civic Education of Women at the Berkeley Lyceum and opened with the reading of a letter from Mr. Roosevelt which furiously angered the Suffragettes. Mr. Roosevelt described himself as a lukewarm supporter of the demand for Votes for Women for the reason that he found most women were also lukewarm.

The indispensable field of usefulness of women, declared the President, is as mothers of families. He added: "The full and perfect life, the life of highest happiness and the highest usefulness to the State, is the life of the man and woman who are husband and wife, who live in partnership, love, and duty, the one earning enough to keep the home, the other managing the home and the children."

Mrs. Borman Wells furiously denounced the Presidential letter as an insult to womankind and prophesised in menacing words that Mr. Roosevelt would soon be convicted of the error of his assumption that American women were lukewarm in support of the suffrage. The Lyceum was filled with an assembly of well-known Society women, including Mrs. Samuel Untremeyer, Mrs. Paul Norton. Mrs. Henry Seligman, and Mrs. E. G. Hewitt.

LIKE THE OPERA HOUSE.

But the aristocratic character of the great Suffragette meeting in Carnegie Hall addressed by Mrs. Snowden was far more pronounced. The boxes there were occupied by the glittering figures of the wealthiest ladies of New York, such as Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Ernesto Fabri, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Philip Lydig. Miss Dorothy Whitney. Mrs. Perry Belmont, and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jun. The hall, in fact, resembled the Metropolitan Opera House on an opening night in its brilliant array of ladies.

The speeches at both meetings showed how bitter the warfare of the "Antis" and the "Pros" in America is destined to become. The "Antis" based their arguments on the necessity of preserving the sanctity of the home, dwelling in horrified words on the terrible divorce evil and contending that suffrage for women would lead to the destruction of family ties, and the inauguration of an era of free love.

In regard to the free love argument, however, strong differences of opinion rein in the camp of the "Antis" who yesterday withdrew from circulation and burned thousands of pamphlets they had issued in which the danger of the abolition of the marriage sacrament and the degradation of the relations between man and woman to the level of those of wild animals roaming the fields and deserts —all as a result of the franchise—were depicted in the most daring language.

The Suffragettes denounce these pamphlets as the acme of meanness," and cheered to the echo Dr. Aked, who made the starting prophesy that if votes were denied to women, they would have recourse to daggers and dynamite to achieve their ends.

"The Suffragettes," declared the clergyman, "are ready to spill blood, undergo penal servitude, and sacrifice their lives to right what they deem to be an intolerable wrong." They were prepared to brave anything and everything.

THE STEINHEIL MYSTERY.

Prisoner's Life in Gaol.

Contrary to what has been stated, Alexandre Wolff, sometimes alluded to as "the strong man" in the Steinheil affair, was not summoned before M. Andre, the examining magistrate, yesterday. When Mme. Steinheil was brought before M. Andre on Thursday, she protested against her detention, pointing out that she had already indicated who the culprit was, and that he had been arrested, but subsequently released.

Mme. Steinheil shortly after her arrest alleged that Wolff murdered her husband and mother. After the prisoner's dramatic outburst on Thursday it was rumoured that Wolff would be again called before M. Andre for the purpose of further cross-examination.

M. Andre yesterday limited his investigation of the case by interrogating M. Buisson, father of Mlle. Steinheil's former fiance. M. Buisson, was the first to be informed by telephone at the Villa Vert Logis, where he was staying as a guest of the Steinheil's, of the terrible crime committed the previous night in the Impasse Rousin. M. Buisson immediately returned to Paris, and yesterday he gave the magistrate a detailed account of what he saw. The next witness, M. Martin, an intimate friend of M. Borderel, who was one of Mme. Steinheil's lovers, furnished particulars concerning the sums of money he handed the painter's widow on behalf of his friend.

POST OFFICIAL'S EVIDENCE.

The magistrate afterwards examined several other witnesses, including Wanger, the postal official, who two days after the murder noticed that Alexandre Wolff, the son of Mme. Steinheil's cook, had a full purse of gold. M. Monteils, the young barrister, who lives opposite the villa in the Impasse Rousin, and who saw two well-dressed men standing outside the villa on the night of the crime, also gave evidence.

To prevent newspaper representatives addressing witnesses, the latter were at once invited to enter the inner corridor, to which journalists are not admitted.

Mme. Steinheil was not examined, remaining in her cell at Saint-Lazare, where she continues to receive correspondence at the rate of twenty to thirty letters per day. These letters are first submitted to the Judge d'Instruction, who opens and reads them, and then hands over to the prisoner or to her counsel such of the letters as he thinks proper, keeping any that may assist him in the case.

Mme. Steinheil has handed the greater number of these letters to her counsel. Many of them make curious reading. One woman writes that the initials of one of Mme. Steinheil's "lovers" are those of her husband, and she begs Mme. Steinheil as a special favour to inform her if the lover in question is really the writer's husband, as she is seeking a divorce. "I bear no animosity against you, Madame, and I implore you to tell me the truth," writes the woman.

A good-looking young man—if one may judge from the photo which he encloses with his letter—says he has considerable expectations, and that he has conceived a strong liking for Mme. Steinheil. He believes thoroughly in her innocence, and wishes to marry her "to protect her from the evil influences around her."

A woman who signs herself "A Martyr for Fifteen Years Past," says: "I see you describe your dead husband as a man of infamous morals. That is my case, and if you are telling the truth I quite approve your action. You did right to kill him."

ENGLISH WOMAN'S LETTER.

An English woman writing from Jersey offers to take charge of the two watchdogs abandoned in consequence of Mme. Steinheil's arrest.

The letters also contain a considerable proportion of insulting communications, but perhaps one of the strangest letters received by the prisoner is that written by a young man named Marcel H— who apparently believes himself to be Mme. Steinheil's illegiti-mate son.

Mme. Steinheil's life in prison is not so hard as might be supposed. She is only in the position of an accused person not a convict and she is not, therefore submitted to the ordinary prison regime. As at the time of her arrest she was in possession of all her available cash, she has been able to secure privileged treatment. She pays a rental of one shilling and threepence per day for her cell and is provided with sheets washing basin, etc., whereas the other prisoners sleep in a common dormitory and wash at the common tank. She orders her meals from the prison canteen and selects whatever dishes she fancies. Mme. Steinheil is obliged to share her cell with two other prisoners as it was feared she might attempt suicide and also because it is always hoped she might make revelations to her fellow prisoners.

M. Andre has appointed a committee of experts to decide on the contradictory medical reports of Dr Courtoise Suffit and Dr. Balthazard, who carried out the first and last post-mortems on the body of Mme Japy. Dr. Suffit reported that the murdered woman's spleen had burst owing to the pressure of the powerful knee of an assailed while Dr. Balthazard stated that he found that organ in perfect condition six months after.

The Beaucourt correspondent of the "Journal" learns by the terms of the will of the late Mme. Japy, Mme. Steinheil benefits to the extent of £4,000. This will has not yet proved.

It is stated also that Mme. Japy was insured for the sum of £800, which she wished to be divided among her children on her death.

THE Nawab of Dacca pays a short visit to the Punjab, leaving Calcutta on Christmas Day.

MR. MANSON, Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, is likely to proceed home on sick leave next month.

THE Physician in Charge, St. George's Hospital, will gratefully receive any presents of fruit, cake, wine, game, and toys, etc., for the use of the patients and children in St. George's Hospital during the Christmas season.

DOST MAHOMED PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Opening Ceremony.

SPEECH BY MR. SELBY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 18.

Speaking at the opening of the new building of the Dost Mahomed Primary School, which he formally opened yesterday, the Hon'ble Dr. Selby, C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, and Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, made the following noteworthy speech, which has particular significance for Mahomedans:—

Many things go to the making of a good school. In the first place you must have a competent master, and the improvement of the position of vernacular schoolmasters is a matter which has long been near my heart. As you are aware, Government have recently made a beginning in this direction; but even the addition of Rs. 2 to the monthly salary of the worst paid would cost a lakh a year. Next you want a good building. Government are not illiberal. They pay half the cost of a primary school. The parents of children who can be brought here must feel grateful to Mr. Dost Mahomed for helping to provide them with such a convenient, bright and sanitary building. Next comes the most important consideration

OF DISCIPLINE.

An old Oriental writer has said, "Hast thou children? Instruct them to bow down their necks from youth." I was myself brought up in a very rigid school, and in preaching obedience I am only preaching what I have had to practise, and I can say truly that all my life I have felt the advantage of the habit of obedience in which I was reared. You know that Government have issued orders for the enforcement of discipline in vernacular schools, and I am sure that the managers of schools will see that these orders are carried out. These orders do not enforce a pedantic rule on the part of those who wield authority to exercise it simply for the sake of exercising it. They are the outcome of a very deep consideration. A society in which the young are not taught the habit of obedience is a sure road to ruin. The habit of obedience and self-repression is the first lesson to be learnt by any one who would succeed in life. The success of Englishmen, such as it is, as men of affairs is due to the instinctive readiness of each when combined work is to be done, to take the place and do the work allotted to him, instead of complaining that something better and more important is not given to him. Nothing can be conceived more objectionable than a rude and bumptious youth. It is quite right that the young should be courageous, high-spirited and enthusiastic; but they must at the same time be modest, courteous and respectful to age and authority. A Roman historian mentioned it as a sign of social decline in his day that the young paid no attention to the instruction or wishes of their elders. An old Greek philosopher says that when a society is rightly organized it is not necessary to prescribe good manners, because they will come of themselves, and as instances of good manners he mentions especially outward expression and reverence for age. When he says that good manners will come of themselves he means that, when a society is rightly organized, people will feel and think as they ought, and manners are only the outward expression of thoughts and sentiment. I hope that your masters will impress upon the boys the necessity of hard work. These was a time when birth and influence could gain for a man all he could desire. Those days are gone. Whether we like it or not, we have to live in a world of fierce or ruthless competition. The only things that will carry a man upwards are brains and character; with these he may attain to anything, whatever may be his initial disadvantage of birth and position.

BACKWARDNESS OF MAHOMEDANS.

I should like to say a few words to the Mahomedans who are present. Mahomedans claim many things nowadays; but if they are to get what they want they must fit themselves for it by education. So far as primary education goes, they are no longer a backward class, but they fall off in secondary and higher education. Special scholarships are provided for them. They are in addition, if poor, excused payment of fees. In some places such as Bijapur local Anjumans give them presents of money for the purchase of books and other necessaries. Yet I cannot find Mahomedans to go through secondary, must less the higher courses of instruction. This must be due to their own apathy, indifference and want of energy. If they are to do anything they must get rid of their defects. Speaking from long experience as head of a college, I can say that few of my Mahomedan pupils distinguished themselves. It was not for want of opportunity but for want of grit.

I should like, in conclusion, to ask your attention to a speech made recently by His Majesty the King-Emperor, in which he gave a most admirable definition of the objects and functions of a school. "A school," His Majesty said, "is a place in which boys are to be disciplined to self-restraint, consideration for others and a loyal acceptance of public and private duties." School managers could not, I think, do better than inscribe this golden line on the walls of the schoolroom.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCALLON, Adjutant-General, arrived in Calcutta yesterday.

MR. FELL, who is resuming his appointment as Deputy Secretary, Home Department, is likely to proceed on furlough next spring. Mr. Stokes, who has been acting for him, remains on special duty in the meantime.

THE condition of Lord Windsor, A. D. C. to the Viceroy, who is ill with enteric at Agra, has been less satisfactory during the past few days. Latest telegrams regarding the condition of Lord Windsor, report no change and considerable anxiety is felt.

THE IMPERIAL BUDGET.

Period for Consideration.

DETAILS AS TO SUBMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

With regard to the Secretary of State's reference to the date of the Imperial Budget, the Government of India's proposals are that the Financial Statement should be presented during the last five days of February. The Council will then resolve itself into Committee for the discussion of the Budget by blocks. This will be the Committee of the whole Council, with a member of the Government in the chair, and the Committee will sit from day to dey until its work is completed, which will be on or before the 10th March. Resolutions will be moved, upon which divisions may be taken, but Government will not be bound to take any action on any resolution in whole or in part.

When the Council, sitting in Committee, has finished its labours, it will be for the Government to decide what alterations, if any, should be made in the Budget. These will be carried out in the estimates at once. At an adjourned meeting of the Council, the Finance Member will submit the Budget in final form and a general discussion will follow, but no further resolutions will be admissible. The Finance Member would make a general statement and the Viceroy will sum up the debate as now.

In the Provincial Councils there will be standing Finance Committees, numbering not more than 12. In some smaller Councils 8 or even 6 may suffice. These would consider the draft Budget in private and make proposals which the local Governments would consider. Then would come the revised Budget, which the Council, sitting in Committee, would discuss, and finally the Financial Statement would be presented by the member in charge of the work and the report of the Committee's proceedings and debate would follow as at present.

RICE CROPS IN BEHAR.

Failure Local.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.

The distress in the rice-growing district of Behar where the crop has failed will not be over until next trains, when paid work in the fields will become available. The area affected comprises nearly a thousand square miles and the population concerned is congested, but the failure is local and there should be no difficulty in dealing with it effectually.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 16th December:—No rain during week. Rainfall for season generally sufficient, but more needed in places for rabi cultivation. Standing rabi crops slightly damaged by insects in pats Larkana and West Khandesn, by grass-hoppers in parts Ahmednagar and Poona, by disease in parts Ahmednagar and Poona, and withering for want of moisture in parts East Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Karnatak. Cotton and oil-seeds damaged by insects in parts Hyderabad and cotton by boll-worm in Thar and Parkar, generally in good condition elsewhere. Kharif harvesting completed in Karachi and Kathia war, almost over in Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Amednagar and Satara, and in progress in Ahmeda bad, Broach, Thana, Kanara, East and West Khandesh, Nasik, Karnatak, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Threshing continues in parts Sind, Kaira, Konkan, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Baroda, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha. Picking of cotton in progress in parts Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, East and West Khandesh and Kathiawar. Rabi sowing completed in Thana and East Khandesh, almost over in Larkana. Thar and Parkar and Kolaba, continues in parts Siad, Ahmedabad, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Baroda, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha and Savantvadi, and commenced in Kanara. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts West Khandesh, Nasik, Bijapur and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts Deccan, Bijapur and Cutch and generally in good condition. Supply of drinking water sufficient except in parts West Khandesh and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation adequate except in parts Nasik. Prices of food-grains slightly fallen in Karnatak and generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 30 to 42 per cent., in Gujarat 17 to 55 per cent., in Konkan 23 to 32 per cent., in Deccan 13 to 49 per cent., and in Karnatak 32 to 65 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The following telegram was sent by the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, to the Right Honourable Lord Morley, Secretary of state for India. A copy was sent to Lord Ampthill:

"The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, on behalf of the Indian mercantile community in general, including the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Mercnants' Association, the Grain Merchants' Association, the Bombay Cotton Exchange Co., and the Share-Brokers' Association, beg respectfully but strongly to protest against the unjust and cruel treatment meted out to Indians in South Africa. As Your Lordship is aware, this treatment was one of the causes of hostility against the Boer Government, and the Chamber therefore is deeply grieved to have to state that the cruel tretment now given to Indians is infinitely worse than that to which they were subjected by the Boer Government. The Chamber is constrained to observe that it is utterly un-English and wholly opposed to the spirit of liberty and freedom which the British Indians are entitled to enjoy as common subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor. As such the treatment is indignantly resented and the Chamber respectfully appeals to Your Lordship's sense of righteousness and justice to move Transvaal Government to allay the present indignation and excitement and bring about a satisfactory solution of the most disagreeable situation."

POPPYLAND.

"Wherever men are noble they love bright colours, and wherever they can live healthily bright colour is given them in sky, sea, flowers and living creatures".—"Ruskin."

And here we have it in profusion. Not the sensuous cloying colour of the East, hard and crude in hue, and unsatisfying in its glare and ostentation, lit up from morning till evening by the fierce tropical sun, but the cool, clean colour of the north steel blue sky, a foam-flecked sea of crushed emerald and a mosaic of wild flowers under our feet culminating far out on the headland in a flaming cascade of poppies, tumbling tempestuously down to meet the yellow sand beneath.

Poppyland: How many years is it since Clement Scott first made us familiar with that word in his delightful papers on a little known corner of the east coast of England, and although to-day railway companies have exploited it, hotels have sprung up, and the enterprising builder has done his best to ruin picturesque villages, yet to those who seek, it is still given to find a few secluded spots which have so far escaped the withering touch of modern improvement and remain as peaceful and primitive as they were a hundred years ago.

Scanning the coastline stretched before us, Cromer and Sheringham are at once the two best known names that catch the eye. To the many, whose holiday would be incomplete without the luxuries of golf, and hotel and club life, and who are nothing daunted by the ominous word "fashionable," these two present ideal conditions under which to pass the summer days.

Besides the attractions of cliff and sea, the lovely "hinterland" of pinewoods and heathery moor tempt one to walks and drives in a country whose picturesqueness is unrivalled by anything to be found even on the south or west coasts.

Midway between the two towns lies little West Runton with its famous old Roman encampment, and views of an ancient priory founded by King John. There are some who may cavil at its ambitious title of "the Switzerland of East Anglia," still the billowy hills and dales, lovely air and flower-clad pastures are some justification of its claim to such distinction. Close by in prehistoric days, the Rhine, we are told, wound its devious ways to the sea, and this little corner has always held out attractions to enthusiastic geologists and historians.

Passing southwards, Overstrand next claims our attention. Its pretty little houses, one of them the Danish Pavilion, brought over bodily from the last Paris Exhibition by Sir George Lewis, each standing in its own grounds of not less than half an acre—a wise restriction rigidly enforced—give it at once a cachet not to be found at most modern sea-side resorts, where rows of unhappy looking little villa residences remain for ever an eyesore to the neighbourhood. The wild rhododendrons in the vicinity of the golf course flourish luxuriantly, and make the country a delight for which the lovely sands are again forsaken.

Adjoining lies Sidestrand, and "the Garden of Sleep," and beyond we climb slowly up to Tremingham the highest point on the Norfolk coast. The cliffs reach to a height of 300 ft. and from the Beaconhill forty-seven church spires and towers can be counted.

Following the curves of the coast we descend on Mundesley a rapidly growing little town with hotel and golf course and many memories of Nelson, to interest the visitor.

At this point we leave the railway and all the modern conveniences it brings with it, behind, and striking across country touch the coast again at Bacton. Here the cliffs have disappeared almost entirely, their place being taken by low sandhills which give easy access to the shore. The ruins of the famous old Priory of Bromholm attract many sightseers, and it must have been a splendid building in its early days and a worthy guardian of the fragment of the True Cross, which tradition says reposed there. Indeed, "by the Road of Bromhólm" was such a well known expression in the middle ages that we find it in the mouth of the Miller's wife, in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales."

And now southwards, for twenty miles, to Yarmouth, sweep the yellow sands, dotted at intervals with primitive villages but for the most part as virgin and unspoilt as an un-discovered islet of the Pacific.

Here with a tent pitched as a protection against sun or rain, a few books and the sea-birds our only companions, what long glorious days may be spent, drinking in health and strength with every ozone-laden breath, invigorated and refreshed by the morning plunge in the gleaming sea. And in the evenings, to wend our way back to the little cottage where we lodge, through fields of corn and poppies, and narrow high hedged lanes, all glorified by the soft white light of the newly risen Harvest Moon.

But as even in life, tragedy lies close in hiding behind this smiling scene. Under the onslaughts of inland springs and the fierce winter storms, the soft blue clay cliffs are crumbling quietly, yet persistently away, and it would seem as if this little richly dowered corner were doomed to pay forfeit with its life for all the charms which have been showered upon it.

At Eccles perhaps the most striking work of erosion may be seen, for there, half a mile out at sea, stand the ruins of the little church, once the centre of a small coast village which flourished a century ago, unconscious of the fate which the slow rolling years and the hungry sea prepared for it.

A little further north at Walton stands Prince Frederick Dhuleep Singh's summer cottage. It is practically abandoned now, as half the garden disappeared last winter, and nothing can possibly save the rest of the property from following it under the waves.

An old farmer at Mundesley will show you the scrap of land at the edge of the cliff, which is all that remains to him of the "forty acre field" of the old title deeds handed down to him by his forefathers, and close to these stands a cottage with an ominous crack in the walls from which an old woman has lately been evicted to end her days on the Parish,—her own little freehold worthless and condemned, no relations to support her, a sad ending to a life of honest independence and beyond the power of man to regulate. But the best known example is perhaps the "Garden of Sleep" where the people of Sidestrand had to remove the main portion of their church two miles inland, leaving the lonely tower to stand a crumbling sentinal on the verges of the cliff. If the lovely little church at Overstrand, with its ivy-covered predecessor, standing in the same enclosure as the more modern building had inspired the poet, we could have felt more sympathy, but the single gaunt tower, surrounded by crumbling headstones, comes as a distinct disappointment to many, and have certainly to be seen through an inspired and rose-coloured glamour to appreciate the sentiment that gave birth to the romantic and well known lines—too well known, perhaps, to justify a quotation, but beautiful enough to bear many repetitions, in that they sum up the spirit of that little East Anglican corner so dear to all those who have known and of necessity loved it.

"On the grass of the cliff at the edge of the steep,
God planted a garden—a Garden of Sleep
Neath the blue of the sky, in the green of the corn,
It is there that the regal red poppies are born.
Brief days of desire and long dreams of delight
They are mine when my Poppy-land cometh in sight
In music of distance, with eyes that are wet
It is there I remember and there I forget,
Oh! Heart of my heart, where the poppies are born
I am waiting for thee in the hush of the corn."
Sleep! Sleep! From the Cliff to the Deep!
Sleep my Poppyland, Sleep!

M. E. S.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

"NATIVE" OR "INDIAN."

The notorious editor of the "Indian Sociologist," Shyamji Krishnavarma, had a fiery letter in last Friday's "Daily Mail," and *inter alia* he falls foul of a correspondent of that paper for using the term "Anti-English *natives*. (Italics mine.) Shyamji illustrates his protest by relating the following incident:—"A retired Anglo-Indian asked a young Indian how many natives were present at a particular soiree in London; the latter replied that there were only three Indians and that the rest were all natives—meaning, of course, Englishmen as natives of England." Quite right, and no sensible Englishman would, in the circumstances, object to being called what he is—a native, that is a native of these Isles. Are not our Indian friends a little too sensitive in their objection to being styled natives? Still they ought to, as far as possible, be called Indians, if they prefer to be so designated, though the term is sometimes inconvenient on this side. Here we associate the term Indian with th redskins of another Continent, and people who subscribe to the Press-cutting agencies in this country for exclusively Indian matter constantly receive newspaper clippings relating to the aboriginal population of North America! As India, "pace" some of your "nationalists," is not a nation but a congeries of nations, it might perhaps be better to follow the European practice. We do not use the collective term 'European" as applied to all white men belonging to this part of the globe, but speak of Italians, Swiss, Englishmen, Greeks, etc. Why not distingnish the Indian nationalities in the same way? But this would be difficult in England where Indian names convey nothing to the man in the street, or for the matter of that, to the man in the senate and in other high places. "Apropos," I observe that in the United States and the Dominion of Canada they call all their unwelcome visitors from the East, Hindus—whether they be Sikhs, Mohamedans, or what not. I have often been asked by people who have not resided in India why in that peninsula all white men living there are lumped together as Europeans, and when this practice began. I suppose the answer would be because the arrangement is a convenient one, but it is curious that the rulers of India should have acquiesced in, as it were, allowing their racial individuality to be merged in the more general geographical expression. Shyamji Krishnavarma's amiable communication concludes as follows:—"It may perhaps interest your experienced authority to learn that in honour of the four 'anti-English natives' who have been recently done to death by the British Government for attempting to promote their country's cause according to their lights, it is proposed to start an Indian Martyrs' Memorial, with a monument to be erected at 'India House,' in London, with scholarships bearing the names of the four martyrs and with presents to their bereaved parents as tokens of gratitude." It only now remains for Shyamji Krishnavarma to come to London and deliver a lecture at the chapel in Porchester Road,—of course Dr. Clifford would oblige by taking the chair,—on the Indian Martyrs. I suppose it may be taken as a sign of repentance and as an indirect promise to be less indulgent in future to firebrands that the "Mail" on Monday admitted to its columns a letter signed "Impartial," expressing surprise at that journal affording publicity to "the notorious" editor of the "Indian Sociologist." The writer continues:—"Will Englishmen never learn that some Orientals are unable to appreciate the generosity and clemency of a highly civilised Power, and in their narrow minds interpret such qualities as weakness?" He adds:—"It is quite safe to say that no other nation would have shown such forbearance as we have, actually allowing these conspirators to live in our own country and vilify our Government. The situation would be a Gilbertian one were it not fraught with such serious consequences." As a postcript I may mention that Mr. Lajpat Rai, in a letter to the "Daily Telegraph" replying to some of Mr. Perceval Landon's statements, himself uses the term native.

"That in the captain's but a choleric word,
Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy."

LORD LYTTON.

Everybody has been talking about the oratorical success achieved by the Earl of Lytton in the debate on the Licensing Bill. In matter, form, and delivery the speech seems to have deserved all the praise bestowed upon it. The Marquis of Lansdowne listened with marked attention and I have no doubt that if an opportunity had occurred would have complimented the speaker although the latter went against his Party. I see that one of the Ministerial papers assumes that Lord Lytton will occupy a seat in the next Liberal Cabinet. This seems a big assumption although Lord Lytton is a Free Trader and it looks more and more as if Free Trade Unionists, unless they can accept Tariff Reform, will be left out in the cold when the Conservatives return to power. Some Liberal papers, it will be remembered, were equally confident that Lord Curzon would join the Liberals and those journals must now be sorry that they spoke. By the way, Lord Lytton was born at Simla and is therefore a "native" of India.

OLLA PODRIDA.

It has, I understand, been decided that India shall not be represented, at any rate officially, at Shepherd's Bush next year. Evidently it is thought that one may have too much of a good thing.

Sir Evan James is to preside at the opening meeting of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts next Thursday, when Mr. Douglas Dewar reads his paper on "The Birds of India." The popular ex-Commissioner in Sind was, when in India, an enthusiastic mythologist, and a more suitable Chairman could not have been selected.

Sir Donald Robertson has withdrawn his resignation of membership of the East India Association.

SIR A. LAWLEY'S TOUR.

Arrival at Kurnool.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 18.

The Governor, in the course of his tour in the Ceded Districts, arrived at Gooty Station yesterday. He was met by Mr. Morris, Collector, and Mrs. Morris.

After three hours' drive in a motor car, Kurnool was reached. Here he received the usual addresses touching on local requirements.

Replying thereto, the Governor congratulated Kurnool on its loyalty, on the good relations existing there between the rulers and the ruled, and on being a town without a grievance.

The Governor afterwards opened the new building of Cole's Memorial High School belonging to the American Mission.

THE EDUCATION BILL

Final Collapse.

On November 30 the House went into Committee on the Education Bill. The first sub-section of the first Clause declares that an elementary school shall not be maintained by a local education authority unless it is a school provided by them and conducted in accordance with the statutory provisions for the time being affecting schools so provided. Mr. R. Hunt moved the omission of this sub-section. After some debate the amendment was rejected by 211 votes to 117. Mr. J. Dillon next moved the insertion of formal words with the object of keeping the door open to some other alternative than contracting-out. This amendment was defeated by 226 votes to 159, and the first Clause was carried by 238 votes to 134. The financial resolution, authorizing the payment of grants to non-provided schools was agreed to, and progress was reported.

On Dec. 1, on discussing Clause 2—the right of entry Clause—which provides for the affording of facilities in Council schools for denominational instruction from nine o'clock to a quarter to ten on two mornings in the week to those children whose parents desire them to receive it, Mr. F. E. Smith proposed to omit the first sub-section. After some debates the amendment was rejected by 239 votes to 46. Mr. Hutton moved an amendment to confine the right of entry to transferred voluntary schools. This was defeated by 273 votes to 56.

On Dec. 2 the consideration of Clause 2 of the Bill was continued and concluded by half-past seven, when the Clause was carried on a division. The report stage of the financial resolution occupied the rest of the evening, and gave rise to an important debate, in which it became evident that the compromise was in danger on the subject of the amount of the grant to contracted-out schools. The House divided at half-past ten, and agreed to the resolution by 241 votes to 119

A letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury demanding an extra grant of 7s. a head for scholars of contracted-out schools was read by Mr. Lyttelton during the debate. The demand created a great sensation, and Sir George White, for the Non-conformists, at once replied that they would sacrifice the compromise rather than agree to it. Mr. Runciman refuted the Primate's figures, and said the Government had erred, if at all on the side of generosity.

Letters exchanged between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Prime Minister in regard to this Bill have been issued. Writing on Nov. 26, the Archbishop says, that after special consideration he finds nothing in Mr. Runciman's speech in moving the second reading of the Bill which relieves his (the Archbishop's) anxieties as to the terms offered to schools which elect to contract-out and as to the conditions of transfer—two main points upon which it is essential if a settlement is to be reached, that arrangement should be such as to make the Government's offer a genuine and workable one. He does not believe that Mr. Asquith wishes the proposals to be other than genuine; and if he can show, as he thinks he can, that the arrangement, on the terms set forth on the schedules to the Bill, would be really inoperative, the Government would be the first to wish that it should be reconsidered in detail. For such reconsideration the Archbishop places himself wholly at the Government's service, but some expert aid would probably be necessary on either side. Mr. Asquith, replying on the 27th, says the Government wish and intend the financial proposals, both in regard to contracting-out and to transfer to be genuine and effective, Mr. Runciman will very gladly accept the Archbishop's offer of a conference with expert assistance. It would facilitate matters if the Archbishop would furnish in advance a statement in outline of his specific objections to the proposed scale and of any counter-proposals. To give time for consideration, Mr. Asquith says he has arranged that the discussion of the schedules in the House of Commons shall not come on before Tuesday, Dec. 8.

An open letter has been addressed by the Bishop of Manchester to the Bishops of the Church of England, containing a plea against the Bill on behalf of the Church Schools' Association and the Church Education Society of his diocese.

A memorial, signed by the Vice-Chancellor and 151 other resident members of the Senate of Cambridge University, has been presented to the Prime Minister, expressing general agreement with the provision for religious teaching embodied in the Bill.

A conference took place at the Board of Education on Nov. 30 between Mr. Runciman and Sir Robert Morant on behalf of the Government and a deputation representative of Roman Catholic educational authorities to discuss the financial side of the new Education Bill. The results, from the point of view of the Catholics, are stated to have been satisfactory. The deputation urged that the figures which the Catholic experts had prepared as to the cost of education in the Catholic schools are accurate, and that the Government grant would be wholly indequate to meet the cost of maintenance. It is understood that assurances were made on behalf of the Government which would enable the Roman Catholic authorities to view the contracting-out proposals with much more favour than had hitherto been the case.

Under the title of the Emergency Committee for the Protection of the Council Schools, a Committee of Liberals, Labour men, and Non-conformists has been formed for the purpose of inducing the Government to withdraw the Education Bill. The following have joined the Committee:—Mr. A. E. Hutton, M.P., Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., Mr. Halley Stewart, M.P., Mr. J. H. Yoxan, M.P., Mr. Clement Edwards, M.P., Mr. D. A. Thomas, M.P., Mr. Fred Maddison, M. P., Mr. A. E. Dunn, M.P., Mr. George Greenwood, M.P., Mr. W. H. Hudson, M.P., Mr. George Radford, M.P., Sir George Kekewich, M.P., Mr. D. Caird (Secretary, Liberation Society), Mr. A. J. Mundella (Secretary, National Educational Association), Mr. Graham Wallas, and Rev. Copeland Bowie.

A large number of important adhesions have been received by the Educational Settlement Committee including Lord Cromer, Lord and Lady Biddulph, Lord Shuttleworth, the Bishops of Ripon and Exeter, Prebendary Jeakes, Canon Bardsley (Preston), Canon Marshall (Blackheath), and Canon Scott-Holland.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE BILL.

NO DISSOLUTION.

BUDGET PROSPECTS.

HEAVEY DEFICIT.

London, Dec. 5.

The Education Bill is dead. Its sudden demise after a short and troubled career was announced yesterday in the House of Commons.

Mr. Asquith's statement—brief and official—caused no surprise, and was received with satisfaction on both sides of the House, mingled in some quarters with regret. Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Education, and the Archbishop of of Cantorbury have issued letters which may be read either as funeral sermons or as medical bulletins.

The Government have no intention of preserving the Bill in a state of hibernation by carrying over the Session into the New Year. Parliament will be prorogued—not adjourned—and the Session of 1909 will begin with a clean slate.

Dissolution has no place in the Ministerial programme.

"Why should we dissolve?" asked a distinguished Liberal. "It would be madness at this moment. Trade is bad, and we have to face a heavy deficit—heavier than some people appear to imagine. Moreover, the Education Bill was not ours; it was a compromise. Two only of the principal Clauses were the proposals of the Government, the abolition of tests and the popular control over village schools. The church party was responsible for the two other leading principles—the right of entry and the privilege of contracting-out.

"These were important concessions made by the Government. The right of entry had never been admitted before. The contracting-out Clause was intended to be confined to a few schools, but the demand grew, until it was sought to extend it to nearly six thousand schools.

"These concessions were not welcome to a great many Liberals, but Ministers were anxious to arrive at a settlement by consent, and gave proof of their earnest desire by accepting responsibility for the sum of £1,700,000 a year.

"The Bill has been done to death by the country parsons, whose appetite nothing could satisfy. Mr. Balfour will rejoice, but there is in the country at this moment no sadder or more disappointed man than the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has worked loyally for a settlement.

"The meeting of the Representative Church Council on Thursday gave the death-blow. Demands were put forward by Bishops who were supposed to be favourable to the compromise that the Government could not even consider. There was no alternative but to withdraw the Bill."

The withdrawal of the Education Bill will, it is understood, shorten the Session, and allow the prorogation of Parliament before Christmas Eve.

Mr. Pease, the Liberal Whip, at Saffron Walden last night, included among the Liberal measures the Government intended to pass one for the taxation of ground values.

MR. ASQUITH'S SENTENCE.

"DEATH" SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The announcement of the withdrawal of the Bill was made in a dramatic one-sentence speech by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon.

When the House assembled at mid-day everyone was excited and expectant as to developments.

Thursday's discussion was postponed because of the delicate state of negotiations. Yesterday it was to be resumed—or further postponed. At all events, there must be a Government announcement as to what had occurred or was likely to occure.

Members flocked down in unusual numbers for a Friday, and when business began the House was crowded.

Mr. Asquith, his face sternly set, sat by the side of his first lieutenant, Mr. Lloyd-George.

Next to Mr. Lloyd-George sat Mr. Runciman, the pale-faced young-looking Minister for Education, whose strennous struggle for compromise during the past few weeks has earned him the sympathy of the House without distinction of party.

The fire had gone out of him. He answered an incidental opening question with a quiet suavity which gave an indication that his fight was over.

"The Prime Minister," announced the Speaker.

Mr. Asquith, eye-glasses in hand, stepped to the table, and there began a demonstration such as has not taken place since the benevolent Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman aroused a manifestation of the peronal feeling he had gained as Leader of the House.

It was the applause given by followers to a chief who had fought and been beaten.

The cheering began with a murmur and swelled into a roar.

Mr. Asquith had certainly never been so applauded by members. His pale face was flushed with feeling. He made an unaccustomed gesture with his hand on the despatch-box. For once in his career he showed signs of nervousness.

When at last the applause had died down he made his fateful one-sentence speech in firm tones. The speech occupied much less time than the cheer which heralded it. Here is what the Prime Minister said:—

I beg to give notice that on Monday I shall move that the order for the Committee stage of the Elementary Education (England and Wales) No. 2 Bill be discharged.

There was a little chorus of "Hear, hear," and members thronged out into the Lobby to discuss the death of the latest Government measure.

NOT ENOUGH TIME.

PRIMATE'S HOPE FOR FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS.

Following the correspondence between the Primate (who demanded the extra 7s. grant) and Mr. Runciman (who refused it), published on Thursday morning, the Primate's further letter to Mr. Runciman, written on Thursday, was published yesterday. He discusses the statistics of the cost of Church schools criticised by Mr. Runciman, regrets that not enough time was allowed to base the grant on real estimates, and trusts that negotiations will yet be continued, for a compromise.

Of Mr. Runciman's reply, the Archbishop says:—

I cannot regard it as removing the grave difficulties which seem to me to render some of your proposals inoperative.

I learn from your letter, and from what seems to have passed at the interview with your "experts," and still more from your speech in Parliament, that even the Board of Education does not possess the statistics upon which action ought to be based; yet given time, all the facts must be obtainable.

But obviously this cannot be done in a few days, and some postponement of legislation will therefore, I suppose, become inevitable. Whatever happens, the effort to find a peaceful and reasonable issue to this long controversy must not be given up. There has been too much drawing together of good men from different schools of thought to make it justifiable or excusable to let them drift apart again. No effort shall be lacking on my part to allay the fears and remove the obstacles which still hamper us.

RANDALL CANTUAR.

Mr. Runciman replied to the Primate yesterday denying that the time had been inadequate:—

As far back as the first week in May I laid before you, in rough outline, many of the main points which formed the settlement ultimately put forward. The time which has elapsed since then was surely ample for the preparation of a trustworthy estimate of the minimum grant which in your view would be necessary.

I must further point out that the meeting of the Representative Church Council yesterday (Thursday) has altered the whole situation.

The amendment moved by the Bishop of Salisbury was put forward as the view of the leaders of the Church as to what the compromise must contain, and it was supported by all the Bishops who are said to be in favour of the settlement, numbering twenty-one. This resolution put forward several new claims, none of which is to be found in the terms previously agreed between us.

Under these circumstances we are most reluctantly forced to the conclusion that, despite your untiring efforts in the cause of conciliation, you have not found it possible to obtain adhesion to the terms on which the proposed settlement was based.

We do not desire to see the spirit of conciliation discouraged, or the hope of settlement destroyed. We regret the loss of the Bill, although it was not put forward by us, as the ideal solution of the problem, and it contains some provisions to which except as the price of procuring a settlement, we could never have agreed.

WALTER RUNCIMAN.

Last evening the Primate wrote to Mr. Runciman declaring that the Bishops at the Church Council had not yet voted for the fresh demands but merely to welcome the compromise with amendments, as as against a motion of rejection.

Mr. Runciman, shown the correction, said. "I do not know what the intentions of the Bishops were. All I know is the terms of the resolutions upon which they voted and how they voted. Further than that I can say nothing more at present.

FEW LAMENTS.

VIEWS OF ALL PARTIES.

There are no mourners at the burial (writes our Parliamentary correspondent). Nobody loved the Bill, and many members who have been loyally keeping silence in the interests of compromise welcomed the death sentence.

UNIONISTS.

"It is not our funeral," said a member of the Front Opposition Bench. "The Government framed the Bill and killed it. We were not consulted as to its birth or its death; we are neither executioners nor mourners."

Mr. Goulding, M.P.—The breakdown is due to Mr. Asquith's haste in bringing in a Bill professing to effect a compromise before that compromise had been agreed to. Mr. Balfour was never consulted, but every chance was given by the Unionist Party.

Sir W. Anson, M.P. (ex-Edueation Minister).—I regret the failure.

THE CHURCH.

Bishop of Birmingham.—Not many will be surprised.

Bishop of St. Asaph.—I am not very sorry that a breathing time has now been given.

Sir A. Cripps, K.C, —It could never have brought about a peaceful settlement.

NON-CONFORMIST.

Sir George White, M. P. (chairman of the Council of Non-conformist Members, Champion of the "Passive Resisters" and a party to the compromise negotiations),—I am very disappointed at the failure, but after all that has happened I am also relieved that the Government can do nothing more in this Parliament on the lines of establishing a national system.

Professor Massie, M. P.—The compromise was doomed the moment the Church began to demand more money.

Mr. Clement Edwards, M.P.—I am delighted. It has saved the schools and the Liberal Party.

Dr. Clifford.—We shall have to go on suffering

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Lord Edmund Talbot. M.P., brother of the Duke of Norfolk.—The Bill was impossible.

Mr. John Redmond, M.P.—It offered us starvation terms.

Mgr. Brown, Southwark.—The Bill as a settlement was foredoomed to failure.

TEACHERS.

Mr. J. H. Yoxall (Liberal M.P., speaking for the National Union of Teachers).—The Bill was equally bad, from the educational, political, and Liberal electioneering points of view. Denominational schools are being closed or transferred at the rate of three a week, and that rate will be accelerated.

LIBERALS.

Sir W. Brampton Gurdon, M.P.—I have no tears to shed over the grave. We must concentrate on our fight with the Lords.

Sir George Kekewich, M.P. (ex-Secretary of the Education Department).—I am very pleased the Bill is gone.

WHAT NEXT?

With Parliament expected to rise on December 22 or 23, the less important measures of the Government have a better chance. To-day's sitting is cancelled, and the programme for next week is:—

Monday.—Prevention of Crime Bill, third reading; East Indian Loan, second reading.

Tuesday.—Irish Land Bill, second reading.

Wednesday.—Mr. Asquith's statement of business; Mines Eight Hours' Bill, report.

Thursday.—Mines Eight Hours' Bill, report.

Friday.—Mines Eight Hours' Bill, third reading.

The Government have also in hand the following Bills:—

Port of London.	Scottish Education.
Housing.	Poisons.
Children.	Several minor measures.

THE CABINET MEETING.

The summonses for yesterday's Cabinet meeting were issued very late overnight and Ministers met in the House of Commons under the presidency of the Premier.

Mr. Runciman, it is understood, reported that, to his great regret he had been unable to come to terms with representatives of the Church with reference to the amount of grant to contracting-out schools.

Afterwards, Mr. Pease, Chief Government Whip, was called iuto consult with regard to the arrangement of business for the remainder of the session.

About half an hour's deliberation served to seal the fate of the Bill, and it is believed that the decision to abandon it was practically unanimous.

EMPEROR AND PEACE

Universal Optimism in Vienna.

Vienna, Dec. 4.

Universal optimism is the prevailing tone to-day, and there has been a great rise on the Bourse.

The winter weather prevailing is a great factor for the preservation of peace. The "Zeit" has started a fund to provide Christmas cheer and extra comfort for the Austrian soldiers at the front, who, it is said, lack warm clothing, food, camp requisites, and other necessities. The condition of the rustic population is said to be one of great misery, and this, with the bitter cold reduces the chances of an out-break of hostilities.

Budapest, Dec. 4.

The report of the frontier fight between Hungarian soldiers and Montenegrins proves to be true, despite the official denials. The brother of the Hungarian officers, named Treitler, who was killed, has been summoned to his funeral.

Public opinion is incensed by the recognition of the obvious dangers of the present situation, and by the fact that the regiments despatched to the threatened frontiers by the Austro-Hungarian Government are almost exclusively Hungarian.

An interpellation will take place in the Hungarian Parliament to-morrow demanding the immediate dismissal of Baron von Askrenthal, the Foreign Minister, for deceiving the Emperor-King and the nation by declaring that the Powers had already consented to the Bosnian annexation.

Yesterday over 10,000 troops left for the Servian frontier, for Bosnia, and for Cattaro, on the borders of Montenegro.

To-day sixty machine guns, five battalions of artillery, and three train loads of infantry (all Hungarians) were despatched to the same destinations. The Bourse, however, advanced eight points on official denials of the alarming reports.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE"

War office, Dec. 1.

Commands and Staff.

Capt E Craig-Brown, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be a General Staff officer, third grade, at Headquarters, vice Capt A L C Clarke, Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Sept 23.

Establishments.

School of Military Engineering—The titles of the undermentioned officers of the Instructional Staff are changed to those stated below, with effect from Oct 1:—Chief Instructors—Majors E P Brooker, C W Davy, J C Matheson, A M Henniker: Instructor—Capt J W S Sewell; First Assistant Instructors—Capts E N Stockley, C E P Sankey, T T Grove, J G Fleming; Second Assistant Instructors—Capt L N F I King, Lieuts T N Dunman, A E Davidson, A H Du Boulay.

Cavalry

Royal Horse Guards—Capt. G V S Bowlby is seconded for service on the Staff (Nov. I); Second Lieut. A C Turnor, from the Gloucestershire (Royal Gloucestershire Hussars) Yeomanry, to be second lieutenant (on probation), in succession to Lieut. G V S Bowlby, promoted Dec. 2.

10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars—Second Lieut. G C Stewart to be lieutenant, vice H L Fraser, admitted to the Indian Army Nov. 4.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Capt. C L O'Malley retires on retired pay Dec. 2; Lieut. C E S Bower to be captain, vice S F Stallard, appointed adjutant Oct. 16; Lieut. C C Colley is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial artillery Nov. 6.

Royal Garrisen Art.—Supernumerary Major H W Iles to be major, vice K D Bell, retired, Dec. 1; Supernumerary Capt. C N Ewart to be captain, vice C E Inglis Nov. 14; Supernumerary Lieut. T F K Dunne to be lieutenant, vice H J G Gale, appointed to the Hong Kong-Singapore Battalion Oct. 24; Capt. C E Inglis to be adjutant, vice C N Ewart Nov. 14.

Infantry.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)—Capt. C. E. Koebel to be adjutant, vice G. H. Neale Dec. 1.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—Second Lieut. H. S. Finch to be lieutenant, vice C. P. Blackett, admitted to the Indian Army Nov. 9.

The King's (Liverpool Regt.)—Second Lieut. D M King to be lieutenant, vice M H Vincent, admitted to the Indian Army Nov. 4.

The South Wales Borderers—Capt. RS Gwynn is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry; Supernumerary Capt. J F Bill to be captain vice R S Gwynn Nov. 14.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—R H Crake, vice E W Macdonald, seconded; C A L Irvine, vice R H Crake, appointed adjutant Nov. 10.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.)—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H D Thorold, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay; Major C V Humphrys to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col H D Thorold; Capt N B Baibridge, D S O, to be major, vice C V Humphrys Nov. 30.

The Hampshire Regt.—The notification regarding the retirement of Second Lieut. I. H. Thorold, which appeared in the "Gazette" of Sept. 27, 1907 is cancelled.

The Manchester Regt.—Supernumerary Lieut. J. F Oliver to be lieutenant, vice W C. Clark, resigned dated Nov. 18, instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of Nov. 27.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Capt. A. H. Lane to be major Nov. 29.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service

The undermentioned staff nurse is confirmed in her appointment, her period of provisional service having expired:—Miss I. Harley.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be brevet colonels:—W. Prior, Indian Army Sept. 28; V. A. Couper, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own) Dec. 1. The undermentioned native officer, Indian Army, is granted the honourary rank of captain on retirement:—Subadar Major Atar Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 76th Punjabis March 1.

Reserve of Officers.

Second Lieut. R. A. H. Wortham resigns his commission Dec. 2.

Admiralty, 30th November,

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Captain Charles Henry Umfreville has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Staff Paymaster Cuthbert Hallibarton Rodham has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 29th November.

Admiralty 1st December,

Royal Marine Artillery.

Captain Guye Wellesley Lushington is seconded for service with the Egyptain Army. Dated 29th November,

Captain Richard Foster Carter Foster (Supernumerary) is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Lushington, seconded. Dated 29th November

Admirlty, 2nd December, 1908,

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of the 8th December, 1903—

Rear-Admiral Harry Campbell Reynolds has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

Consequent thereon,

Captain Lewis Bayly, C V O, AdC Commodore First Class, has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet from the same date.

Consequent on the above,

Captain Thomas Benjamin Stratton Adair has been promoted to the rank of Real-admiral on the Retired List from the same date.

Chief Carpenter Richard Turner has been promoted to the rank of Carpenter Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 9th November.

War Office, Whitehall, 4th December,

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made in India. Dated 21st October,

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) John W. G. Tulloch, C.B., Indian Army, to be a Brigade Commander, and to retain the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed.

Brevet Colonel William E. Bunbury, Indian Army to be a Deputy Adjutant-General, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-Cenoral while so employed.

Colonel Beauchamp J. C. Doran, C.B., from an Assistant Adjutant-General to be an Assistant Quartermaster-General, vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) E. S. May, C.B., C.M. G., Dated 27th November,

Major Walter L. Loring, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to be an Adjutant, (Officers Training Corps (attached to the General Staff) Dated 18th November.

Captain William Robertson, Royal Engineers, from a Staff Captain, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at Head-Quarters. Dated 16th November.

Captain Cyril B. B. White, Royal Australian Artillery Regiment, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at Head-Quarters, and is granted the local rank of Captain, with precedence, as from 20th February. 1908, while so employed, vice Captain B. Atkinson, Royal Artillery. Dated 24th October.

Cavalry.

3rd (King's Own) Hussars, Second Lieutenant George R. Turner to be Lieutenant, vice The Honourable R. G. A Hamilton (Master of Belhaven resigned, Dated 19th September,

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert F Allen, D.S.O., is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 16th September,

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, under the provisions of Article 28, Royal warrant for pay and promotion 1907. Dated 22nd November.

James P. Galbraith, Wilfrid L. de M. Carey, Thomas N Dunman, Alfred E Coningham, Aleyn, W Stokes, Edward W C Sandes Alexander E Davidson, Sir Thomas R L Thompson, Bart, Bernard H Wilbraham, Hazeldean W E Forsyth, Dudley S Collins, Percy C Lord, Hugh P T Lefroy, Arthur H Du Boulay.

Infantry.

The Lieicestershire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Walter C Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice O Masters, admitted to the Indian Army. Dated 9th November.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Supernumerary Captain John Duncan, D.S.O., to be Captain, Vice R. M. Burgoyne, appointed Adjutant, 3rd Battalion Dated 17th November,

The Cheshire Regiment, Lieutenant Harry N. Baker reverts to the rank of Second Lieutenant, at his own request, in view of transfer to the Indian Army. Dated 13th November.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Second Lieutenant Hugh C B Kirkpatrick to be Lieutenant, vice C. A. L. Irvine, promoted. Dated 10th November,

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment,) Captain Thomas C. Hincks to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant H. L. Stevens. Dated 6th November.

Lieutenant Laurence H. M. P. Cookerell to be Captain, vice T. C. Hincks, appointed Adjutant. Dated 6th November.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Harold Kidd to be Lieutenant, vice L. H. M. P. Cookrell. Dated 6th November.

The York and Lancaster Regiment, Second Lieutenant Ronald M. T. Rose to be Lieutenant, vice B. White, resigned. Dated 14th November.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Captain Ernest Craig-Brown is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 23rd September.

The Connaught Rangers, Major George C. Digan retires on retired pay. Dated 5th December.

Captain William S. Sarsfield to be Major, vice G. C. Digan. Dated 5th December.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service

Miss Gertrude E. Saunder, Matron, is placed on retired pay on account of ill-health. Dated 24th November,

Memoranda.

Colonel James W. Dunlop. C.B., half-pay, retires on retired pay. Dated 5th December

Lieutenant-Colonel Ricardo D. Petrie, Royal Engineers, to be Brevet Colonel. Dated 5th December,

Commissary and Honorary Captain William Breakey, Indian Ordnance Department, to be Honorary Major. Dated 5th December.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are granted the local rank of Captain, whilst employed as Company Commanders in the King's African Rifles. Dated 28th November.

Bertie E. Murry, The King's (Shropshire Lieut Infantry).

John K. Clothier, The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).

Reserve of Officers.

O'Arcy Edward Swinston-Strangwayes, late Major, 4th Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), to be Captain. Dated 5th December.

THE SERVICES AT HOME

INDIA OFFICE, DEC. 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major F O'Kinealy, I M S, B	Mr H R Birdswell, M Cov
Capt T L Ormiston, I A, B	Mr E G Turner, 80 Cov
Capt A A McHarg, RE, B	Mr B Knight, B3
Mr J A Bathurst, B Cov	Mr H N Alexander, B0
Mr E G Calvin, B Cov	Rev W B Preston, Bo
Mr E Batchelor, B Cov	Major C E de M Norie, 2 G R
Mr H B Holmes, B	Lieut A D S Arbuthnot R A
Mr H W Evans, B	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major W G Grey, B, from 24-11-08 to 21-1-1910	Mr M J Stephen, B, 19 days
Mr G Elliott, B, 1 mo MC	Major C H Williams, 91 Punj, 14 days
Mr R Casson, B 4 mo MC	Capt T C McC Young, I M S, to 31-5-09
Mr W Mathews, B, 6 mo M C	Lieut K Woolhouse, 126 Bel, 3 mo M C
Mr G T Lane, B, 3 mo	Second Lieut W M Ommanney, 24 Sikhs Prs, 1 mo M C
Mr A H King, B, 2 mo MC	
Hon E H S Napier, B, 1 mo M C	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr H K Trevaskis, B Cov	Lieut L C Wagstaff, 2 Raj
Mr W J Glanville, B	Lieut C G Ransford, 9 Bhopal Inf
Mr E W P Walsh, M	Lieut H M Wightwick, 21 Punj
Major W Keyworth, 71 Punj	Lieut H Gordon, 56 Rifles
Capt W A Smith, I O D	

CONSTIPATION.

A RELIABLE AND LASTING CURE.

Constipation means that there is not a regular and sufficient action of the bowels. It is a very dangerous disorder because it prevents the body's waste from leaving the system and this waste soon turns to poison. This is how many fatal diseases begin; and it is always wise to keep a box of Doan's Dinner Pills handy, and to take a dose whenever a day passes without a motion of the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills restore to the muscles of the bowels their natural power of discharging the decaying waste matter which would otherwise cause disease. They soften the mass of waste, and so prevent discomfort and pain in passing. This medicine is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, which tone up the whole digestive system, restoring a regular and natural action to the stomach, liver and bowels, and stimulating the flow of the digestive fluids, so that perfect digestion is assured.

"At the birth of my first child," says Mrs. Thorkildsen, of 13, Nile Row, Poole, England, "I had to go under chloroform, as I never seemed to have completely got over the effects of the anaesthetic, for I have suffered ever since from serious stomach troubles and constipation.

"Parts of my body always seemed numbed; there was no feeling whatever in my legs. For days and days I would have fearful headaches, and the cruel throbbing used to make me cry out. Sometimes it came over all dark before my eyes. When I went upstairs quickly my heart throbbed, and I perspired freely.

"I have suffered terribly from constipation, and more than once I have been costive for a whole fortnight. Only a few days ago I had an attack which left me almost dead.

"I am very pleased to tell you that Doan's Dinner Pills have relieved me wonderfully. They have restored a natural action to the bowels, and taken away that terrible numb feeling from the limbs. I cannot say enough for this splendid medicine."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PROBLEMS IN PACKING.

Travelling is so easy nowadays that no one is so behind the times as to make long plans beforehand. It has, as a matter of fact, become a fine art and is no longer connected with a collection of more or less dilapidated sponge bags and rubber baths and other miscellaneous property, retrieved from the recesses of the box-room at great personal effort, and searched for in turn in every corner of cupboard or shelf. Motoring has given most women a sailor's genius for packing in a small compass, and for having everything docketed ready to hand while the quantity of neatly devised comforts for travelling, upon which the needs of the touring car have been insisting of late, have greatly eased the lot of those to whom long thought-out plans are no longer the most cherished side of a foreign tour. One of the necessities of the day is a flat, canvas, leather-bound suit case. This is perfectly light, while at the same time, it is small enough to slip under foreign railway carriage seats, balance itself on narrow racks, suggest, by its diminitive size, innocence of any contraband contents, and yet hold all the requirements for train and steamer, which the tiny modern handbag of the day refuses to accommodate. The seasoned traveller always keeps it packed in readiness for sudden departures, and, in the case of foreign travel, it only requires the addition of a few extra Continental conveniences. One of these is a home-made work case, unlike the generality of "needle-compendiums," which holds reels of useless machine silk, bone implements, and thimbles which do not fit, and could never have been designed for anything more than mending. An amateur case to suit the needlework idiosyncrasies of each traveller is a great convenience, and a good shape is that of the neat holland roll in which a soldier carries his topographical instruments, This consists simply of an oblong piece of art linen or silk in the centre, which is supplemented with flaps on all sides, each containing a slit pocket, which folds over on to the centre, while the whole is secured with a broad band of tape or ribbon. The centre-piece—sub-divided by cross tapes—holds needles, thimble, bodkin and pins as well as the steel and bone crochet books, knitting needles, etc., which may be required while abroad, and which are so difficult to obtain in English sizes.

THE PIN ROLL.

Another useful treasure for travelling is that of a "pin-roll," which consists of three-eighths of a yard of broad and stiff satin or broche ribbon, lined with flannel, and finished at one end with a button-holed loop, and on the other—a few inches down—with a pearl button, so that, when rolled up, it takes the smallest amount of space. The flannel is then literally sown with pins. Those of the ordinary wire description, in white and black, with china heads in black, white, and all colours, or with bead, gilt, and pearl heads are arranged in serried rows according to a definite pattern, and are flanked by safety pins and by every other fancy pin which might be needed during the tour.

FOR COMFORT.

The suit-case should, of course, hold, in addition the requirements for the first night, so as to avoid the fatigue of unpacking after a long journey, including, besides, a nickel etna, which comprises saucepan and stand in one. A black crepe de chine skirt are practically both weightless and bulkless, and, laid on the top, will be at hand for the hasty change for table d'hote, a requirement for travelling from which so many Englishwomen mistak enly excuse themselves on the plea of being "en voyage." The new flat muffs are a boon to the modern traveller. Photograph frames if slipped in on either side of the inside muff itself, are amply protected by the thick fur, or a flat holland case, made the exact size of the muff, and sub-divided into pockets will be found most useful for the bottles of ammoniated quinine and other cold cures and medicines which it is not safe to dispense with, and which—loose and unprotected—are not only a trouble to pack and repack at each fresh move, but are so liable to crack. A fresh burden has however, been laid on travellers by the neck ruffles of the moment. A clean frill is as much a necessity on arrival as a new veil, when the ordeal of a fashionably thronged hotel vestibule or winter garden has to be faced on alighting from the station omnibus, and shortcomings of the toilette make themselves painfully felt. To keep them uncrushed, the old-fashioned collar-box is the best provision, whilst for immediate use the hat-box may be made to contain them, a clean length or two in the crown of each hat being amply protected from damage. Hat-boxes can happily, be restored to their original size now that the monstrous hats of the last few months are giving way to more sensibly sized toques, several of which, in fur and silk, can be slipped one into the other, and the feathers, removed for the nonce, to be reinserted on arrival.

THE QUEEN AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

£1,000,000 Demand from National Conference.

London, Dec. 5.

The Queen, it was announced at yesterday's meeting of the Central Unemployed Body for London, has recognised the useful work done through the agency of the women's workrooms by purchasing a quantity of goods from each workroom.

Mr. Harben stated that on October 31,26,000, persons were registered; on November 10, 31,000; November 25, 36,000; and now practically 40,000. Only 3,300 were at work and the winter had hardly begun. It was resolved to send deputations to Mr. Asquith and Mr Burns.

Labour, municpal, and other organsations were welcomed by the Lord Mayor to the Guildhall National Conference on Unemployment convened by the Right-to-Work Council. Public work was demanded at trade union wages, the increase of the Government grant to £1,000,000, work for women and the abolition of the competition of army and naval men with civilian workers, and criticism was passed on the Local Government Board.

Speaking at Edinburgh yesterday, Lord Rosebery said unemployment was the curse of all countries. Speaking not as an expert but as a simpleton—a character which he much preferred—(Laughter)—it seemed to him that the rapidity of inventions in these days must throw out of work a great number of men who were not nimble enough to adapt themselves.

It was eminently a question for the Christian churches, and there was a call on the churches now, if ever there were a call, to speak and to act in this matter. (Applause.)

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wemyss. "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

Are your lips white, your cheeks colorless, your ears transparent? And do you look thin and care-worn? It doesn't take much imagination to see red lips, blooming cheeks, and a bright, cheerful face, in every bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

If your appetite is poor, your digestion imperfect, and you feel nervous and weak, you ought to take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It expels all impurities from the blood, and gives strength and vigor to the nerves. It will surely restore you to health.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

SAFES

If you are thinking of purchasing a safe, buy a

MILNER.

The largest safe manufacturers in the world; over 250 safes manufactured per week. Safes supplied to H.M. THE KING, the British Government, most of the Colonial and many Foreign Governments, nearly all the leading Banks of the World, Insurance Companies, Corporations, &c.

MILNERS' SAFE CO., LTD.

ALICE BUILDINGS,

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WEST END

"DIAL-CLOCKS."

7½ to 21 inches in Diameter.

8 DAY TIME ..... Rs. 35 to 140

8 DAY STRIKE ... ,, 80 to 160

Write for Price List No. 45.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O., BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

PH

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 17.] [BOMBAY, DEC. 18.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 3/4		1/16
3 do. Rentes	96 3/4	Ex	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98	1/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	63 1/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	22 5/16	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	22 5/16	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	48 3/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·14	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·45 1/4	un	1/4
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 7/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th
do Short London Bills			May
3 months' sight.	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 3/8	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd.
Bills on Madras ...Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/9½ unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver.—Dull.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£33,000,000	Dec. £1,000,000
Public Deposits	...£ 7,200,000	Dec. £ 2,00,000
Other Deposits	...£41,600,000	Inc. £ 9,00,000
Government Securities	£14,700,000	unchgd £ ...
Other Securities	...£29,500,000	Inc. £ 9,00,000
Notes and Gold	...£33,300,000	Dec. £1,200,000

The Bank's Reserve is 45 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Fair demand.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 ,,
Imports	...14,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... 4·80—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 7/16—1/8

Future Delivery Prices :—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·62	4·62	4·62	4·62	4·63
+01	+01	+02	+02	+02
May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
4·63	4·63	4·62	4·56	
+06	+06	+06	+06	

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports	50,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	54,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain, ...	41,000 ,,
Do to Continent	33,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·10 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·43+02	Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to unfavorable financial conditions and wall street selling.
Do. do. May 8·60+02	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 11/16 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·58+02
Do. do. May 8·86+03
Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 3-8 unchgd.

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 11 1/2d.
Months of Shipment—January—March—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [18TH DECEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
6 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 4,22,400	London ...	National Bank.
1 Box Gold Bullions.	76,800	London ...	Indian SpecieBank.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent, from	20th May.
Bank of Bengal ...	6 per cent, ,,	26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay...	6 per cent. ,,	10th Dec.
Bank of Madras ...	6 per cent. ,,	11th Dec.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
There has been no change in quotations to-day, the tone of the market being quiet. Most Banks will sell at 1s.3 15-16d. T.T.,and in one or two quarters 1s.3 31-32d. on demand is available. There has been a small demand for the latter for the mail. Credits are scarce at 1s.4 1-8d. 3 months' sight for slightly forward delivery but probably any ready bills that have been offered have been placed at 1s.4 3-32d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 15-16.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-2d.
Do 6 months' sight...	.....
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	169 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	133
Hongkong—30 days sight...	125
Yokohama—30 days sight...	154 1-2
Shanghai—30 days sight...	154 1-2

Government Paper :—
The market has been very quiet all day and only a trifling business has been reported. Rates opened at 94 7-8 for cash and the settlement and they closed at that rate with sellers. Calcutta market is also quiet at 94 13-16 for ready and delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94-13
1st Settlement ... — ...	,, 94-13

Bullion :—
On Thursday Bar silver in London was unchanged at 22 5-16 for ready and forward delivery, the New York quotation being steady at 48 3-8. Locally the market has been weaker, the ready rate opening at 56 3-4 and closing at 56 1-2 ex-duty. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar Gold	26	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	26	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	26	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	56	8	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	56	8	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	56	12	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
LIABILITIES—		
Public Deposits ...	.....	34,000
Other Deposits ...	.....	20,07,000
Sundries ...	55,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	47,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	19,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	3,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	5,74,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	11,65,000	.....
Bullion ...	.....	3,000
Balances with other Banks...	1,71,000	.....
Sundries ...	27,000	.....
Cash ...	.....	39,86,000

Council Bills :—
At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs, 63·50 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 29-32d and 16·40 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 3 15-16s. tenderers at these rates receiving 5 per cent. The total amount gold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 80 lakhs and for next week the amount advertised has been raised to 120 lakhs.

The mail of the 4th December brings £10,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	13,90,000
Bombay	,,	20,20,000
Madras	,,	8,90,000
Total...	Rs.	43,00,000

The mail of the 11th December brings £10,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	22,90,000
Bombay	,,	15,00,000
Madras	,,	17,40,000
Total...	Rs.	55,30,000

The mail of the 18th December brings £40,000 Silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay, and £10,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	21,80,000
Bombay	,,	36,40,000
Madras	,,	5,70,000
Total ...	Rs.	63,90,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	14,623	48,028	28,942
Central India ...	1,216	2,302	356
Barsee and Nugger ...	2,218	9,183	8,994
Berars...	15,704	55,090	68,688
Central Provinces ...	5,426	13,815	40,043
Total Comras...	39,187	128,418	147,028
Dhollera	1,391	7,800	16,562
Broach	1	269	128
Coompta and Dharwar	2,207	21,657	20,773
Westerns	346	3,695	1,312
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	21,024	117,033	124036
Bengals, Rajputana...	117	816	2,799
Sind	353	1593	4,060
Persian	...	213	267
American	193	1288	3,683
Egyptian	...	1118	522
Other Sorts	...	83	45
Totals...	64,813	284,683	315,206

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1908-07	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week from 10th to 17th Dec.	81,509	83,419	—1,910
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 17th Dec ...	2,84,683	135,206	—30,523
Shipments for the week— Europe	24,362	19,215	+5,147
China	2,3827	17,555	+6,272
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	48,189	36,770	+11,419
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 17th Dec. ...			
Europe	92,435	88,880	+3,555
China	3,651	2,601	+1,050
Japan	83,558	39,918	+43,640
Coast Ports ...	3,456	7,214	—3,759
Total ...	183,100	138,613	+44,487
Afloat in Harbour— Europe	1,025	4,624	—3,599
China			
Japan	1,400	13,101	—11,701
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 5th Dec. 1908.—3,245 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 26th Sept 1908,—41,068 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	490,000
Receipts from 1st October to 17th Dec. 1908.	284,693
	684,693
Shipments from 1st October to 17th Dec. 1908	1,83,100
	501,593
Afloat	2,425
	499,168
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	223,245
Stock in all hands on 18th Dec. 08 ...	275,913

* Revised.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
There have been slight fluctuations in the Home Markets during the past week, but the tendency has been towards lower rates and the drop has been gradual. The weakness appears to be chiefly in New York, as futures in that market have declined 50 points for January and 36 points for May from the highest point touched this month (i.e. on the 2nd instant) while in New Orleans for the same months the fall has been 23 points and 28 points in the same time. The drop in Liverpool from the highest point touched this month has been 13 to 14 points. We may anticipate a slight reaction in the near future.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day.

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.		This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	4·93	...	4·80	... —14
Futures, Dec.-Jan.	4·70	...	4·62	... —08
Do. Apl.-May.	4·69	...	4·64	... —05
NEW YORK—				
Spot ...	9·15	...	9·10	... —05
Futures, Jan. ...	8·60	...	8·43	... —17
Do. May. ...	8·38	...	8·60	... —03
NEW ORLEANS—				
Spot ...	8 13-16	...	8 11/16	... —1-8
Futures, Jan. ...	8·55	...	8·58	... +0·3
Do. May. ...	8·83	...	8·86	... unchgd.

In our market the week has been dull, and prices gave way Rs. 3 to 5 but have since recovered somewhat. The chief business has been in covering previous sales, both near and forward and the last day or two a fairly large business has been done. Exporters are practically out of the Market for forward delivery, though here and there, there has been a small demand for fine Broach, March.

In ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry throughout the week for Bengals, Oomras and Khandeish. Shippers and Mills have been in the market. Prices are easier, but as stocks are by no means large, and shipments for the month are expected to be heavy, holders are not inclined to give way further at present.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	222	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach	216 1-2	,,
Fine. M. G. Wardha-Hingughat...	206-7	Jan 09
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	202	,,
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	198	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	195	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	189	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	189	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	180	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	174	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	178	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	176/7	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	163	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	215	May 09

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.	
Estimated Sales	8,000	bales.
Total Imports	16,000	,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.
4·60	4·60	4·60	4·60
—02	—02	—02	—02
Apl.-May	May.-June	June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·61	4·61	4·61	4·60	4·54
—02	—02	—02	—02	—02

The Bombay mails of the 5th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 16th afternoon.

FREIGHTS.

The market has ruled quiet during the week wtih only a small business doing. Ready rates are as follows :—

	Seeds.	Cotton.
Hull ...	11s.	11s.6d.
Liverpool ...	11s.	11s. 6d.
Marseilles ...	11s.	11s. 6d.
London ...	11s.	11s. 6d.
Hamburg ...	12s. 6d	12s.
Antwerp ...	12s. 6d	13s. 6d.
Genoa ...	12s. 6d	14s.
Dunkirk ...	13s.	15s.
Havre ...	13s.	15s.
Trieste Venice.	17s.	17s. 6d.

Forward rates are January 11s. 6d. to 12s. 1d., February 13s., March 13s., and April-May 13s. 6d. p. p.

The Anchor Line rates are December 11s. to 11s. 6d, January 11s. and 11s. 6d., February 11s. 6d. and 12s., March 12s., and 12s. 6d. and April-May 12s. 6d. to 13s.

The "Hansa Line" quotes December 13s to 13s. 6d., January 13s. 6d. to 13s., February 13s and 13s. 6d., March 13s. 6d. to 14s, and April-May 14s. to 14s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market has been quiet during the week, and we have not much change to report.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8	4	0 B. T.
April-May	,,	7	13	3 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The first forecast for oil seeds is out, and gives the acreage 23 per cent. more than last year owing to timely rains. The condition of the crop is reported to be satisfactory. The tendency of our market has been downwards owing to poor demand from Home, but a fair business has been done for forward delivery. The following are quotations :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	8	0	0 B. T.
,, Yellow Gujerat ...	,,	9	0	0
,, Apl.-May ...	,,	8	3	0
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	,,	7	12	0 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—
There was a fair demand during the week, and prices show some improvement.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	44	12 0
Bold White 75 p.c.	,,	43	12 0
Small ,, 85 p.c.	,,	43	12 0
Red Muggy	,,	43	8 0
Mimbara	,,	45	0 0
White Haree	,,	46	8 0

Poppyseed :—
The market has been quiet throughout the week and prices are unchanged.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	9	8	0 B. T.
Apl.-May	,,	9	8	0 R.T.

Castorseed :—

April-May	,,	28	8	0

Cottonseed :—
The market is quiet at Rs. 24-8-0 for ready and Rs. 23-4-0 Feb.-March,

Groundnuts—
The market has been steady at Rs. 40-8-0.

Wheat :—
The market has been steady during the week but is easier at the close owing to Satisfactory crop reports.

We quote :—

Ready White, Karachi... ...	Rs.	6	9	6
White Delhi, April-May ...	Rs.	5	6	6 R. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	62,459	cwts.
Linseed	13,395	,,
Rapeseed	1,292	,,
Gingellyseed	89,808	,,
Poppyseed...	1,700	,,
Groundnuts	12,313	,,
Castorseed	17,155	,,
Rice	80,093	,,
Myrabollams	17,837	,,
Cottonseed...	91,167	,,
Mowrasced...	51.34	,,
Gram	18,388	,,
Joowar	4,178	,,
Maize	379	,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS:—The market is quiet and unchanged.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—We have nothing of special interest to report this week.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The market is quiet with little doing.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market is unchanged. No orders are going forward owing to the Piece Goods Association's Circular regarding the Agreement forms. The Home market is steady.

DHOOTIES.—The market is quiet and there is not much business doing.

METALS.

COPPER.—Continues quiet both here and at Home. There is a fairly large consumptive demand but owing to large stocks, holders fling away their metal and hence Rupee prices do not advance.

YELLOW METAL.—Also continues quiet with a good inquiry in the Bazaar from the districts.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	2	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0

SHARES.

The market is quiet and mill shares have more or less declined in prices during this week. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,495. Bank of India's have improved to Rs. 71 1-2 and Indian Specie Bank shares to Rs. 57. In Mill Companies Bombay Cotton Manufacturing shares have changed hands at Rs. 675. Bombay United at Rs. 510, Century have declined to Rs. 342 1-2, Central India's to Rs. 1,710, Colaba Land and Mill shares to Rs. 1,125, Currimbhai's to Rs. 1,100, Crescents to Rs 115. Connaught's have changed hands at Rs. 255. David's after touching to Rs. 435 improved to Rs. 446 1-4 and have closed at Rs. 442 1-2. Finlay Mills have declined to Rs 275. Kohinoor's have declined to Rs. 820, Morarji Gokaldas Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 3,135. Manekji Petit's after touching Rs. 3,300 advanced to Rs. 3,325 and have closed at Rs. 3,312 1-2 for January settlement. New City of Bombay Mill shares have ruled at and about Rs. 745. Sassoon S. & W. Co.'s shares are steady at Rs. 1,050. Southern Maratha's have dropped to Rs. 210. Standard's in the beginning of the week were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,440 and they have gradually dropped to Rs. 1,427 1-2. Swadeshis have declined to Rs. 1,375. In Press Companies Mofussils have remained unchanged at Rs. 650. New Berar's have changed hands at Rs. 487 1-2, Fort Press at Rs. 1,350 X.D. In Miscellaneous Companies Alcock Ashdown have been put through at Rs. 303, Bombay Flours at Rs. 925. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway's Co., Ltd., Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 153 and Rs. 152 and Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 130. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Preference shares have improved to Rs. 270 and Ordinary shares have advanced from Rs. 350 to Rs. 370. Central India Mining Co. shares have changed hands at Rs. 392 1-2, Kemp's at Rs. 211, Treacher's at Rs. 612 1-2, Phillips at Rs. 55. Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have improved to Rs. 485, the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. shares, Ordinary shares, have changed hands at Rs. 12 discounts, Preference shares at Rs. 1 1/2 discount and Deferred share at Rs. 73 i.e., at Rs. 43 premium per share. In Railway Companies Amritsar-Patti's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 120, Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 560. Tapti-Valley at Rs. 422 1-2. The rest are unchanged.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust (due 1968) ...	98-12	0
4 per cent. ,, Improvement Trust (due 1968)	97	0 0
4 per cent. ,, Municipal (due 1947)	98	0 0
5 per cent. ,, ,, (due 1925)	112	0 0
5 per cent. ,, ,, (due 1928)	113	0 0
5 per cent. ,, ,, (due 1933)	114	0 0
5 per cent. ,, ,, (due 1953)	118	0 0

Latest quotations received on 18th December from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchinsons ...	99⅛
Erics ...	35¼
Unions ...	137½
Southern Pref. (American) ...	60¼
Canadian Pacific Railway ...	181½
Grand Trunk 3rd Pref ...	50¼
South Eastern (Defd) ...	32½
Burma Railway ...	104
Nizam's State Railway ...	110
South Indian Railway (1910) ...	104
Southern Punjab Railway ...	124
Brighton A (Berths) ...	86½
Great Northern Defd. (York A) ...	42⅞
Great Western (Ord.) ...	121⅜
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ...	214½
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid) ...	4½
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.) ...	8⅛
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	2¼
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference) ...	10½
British Electric Traction Preference ...	3⅛
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary) ...	4 11/16
Calcutta Electric Supply ...	5⅜
Calcutta Trams ...	3¼
Shell Transport (Ordy.) ...	£ 2-7-6
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	94½
Chartered of S. Africa ...	16s. 4d.
Consolidated Goldfields ...	4 1/16
East Rands ...	6 1/16
Rand Mines ...	7 1/16
Tanganyikas ...	3 1/16
Mysore Gold ...	4⅜
Champion Reefs ...	6s.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing) ...	2s. 6d.
Goldfields of Dharwar ...	6s. 3d.
Hutti (Nizam's) ...	1 1/16
Hyderabad (Deccan) ...	2
Nundydroog ...	25s. 6d.
Anaconda Copper ...	10 1/16
Rio Tinto (Ordy.) ...	73⅛
Johannesburg Consolidated ...	22s. 6d.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation ...	8 7/16
Oroya Brownhill ...	18s. 9d.
Withwatersrand Deep ...	4 7/16
New Kleinfontein ...	2 1/16
Great Boulder Proprietary ...	29s.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 19th December.

1 There will be Class Firing and Practice at Santa Cruz this afternoon.
Train leaves Church Gate at 3-30 p.m.
2 There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday morning next, the 22nd instant at 7-30 a.m.
Dress—Plain Clothes.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, 19th December.

515.—PRACTICE.

Practice will be carried out from the 10" B L Gun at Mahaluxmi Fort, this evening at 5 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and caps.

518.—RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions To-morrow (Sunday), Shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 19th December.

623.—Musketry—To-day. The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.
2. To-morrow 20th instant.—The Range is reserved for O. C. "A." & "G." Cos. for Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.
626 Proficiency Class—Proficiency Class will be held at Head-quarters Monday the 21st instant at 6-30 p. m.
627 Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the 23rd and 27th instant
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

MR. Fred T. Jane, writing in the St. James's Gazette," says:—Here is the latest Lloyd George yarn. It seems that lately Mr. Lloyd George found himself on board one of our latest battleships, and a lieutenant was detailed off to show round the apostle of reduction of naval armaments. They inspected this, that, and the other thing, till at length Lloyd George paused in front of the patent lifebuoy. "At last," said he, in his best platform manner, "I see something on board your ship worth seeing. Everything up to now has been for destroying life; this is the first thing I have seen for saving it. This is a greater thing than your twelve-inch guns!" "It's certainly likely to be more useful to us if we go to war and this bally Government stays in office much longer!" agreed the lieutenant, ingenuously.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,495
Bank of India...	100	50	5 ,,	71½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 ,,	1,520
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1½ ,,	621 18
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 ,,	57
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	100	14 ,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	675
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	1¼	615
Bombay United...	250	250	20	510
Century ...	100	100	50	342½
Central India...	500	500	85	1,710
China ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk ...	500	500	30	575½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,122½
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught ...	500	300	25	255
Coorla ...	1,000	1,000	40	760
Crescent ...	100	100	5	115
Crown ...	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,100
David ...	250	250	20	440
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress ...	500	500	25	350
Finlay Mills ...	250	250		275
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,660
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton...	500	500	15	160
Indian Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	25	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	315
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	193
Jeevraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	divid 30	400
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor...	500	500	25	820
Leopold ...	100	100	3	60
Laxmidas...	1,000	1,000	40	600
Lakhmi Cotton...	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150	3,215
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,135
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	217½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 745
Phœnix ...	100	100	5	110
Presidency ...	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen ...	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman ...	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon ...	1,000	1,000	divid 50	840
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,040
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	40	600
Sholapur ...	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,525
S. Mahratta ...	250	250	20	210
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	1,425
Sun ...	250	750	25	170
Swadeshi ...	500	500	45	xd 1,375
Textile...	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India...	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar ...	750	750	225	4,800
Albert ...	1,100	1,100	45	900
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City ...	200	200	14	175
Fort...	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan ...	250	250	20	120
Hingoli

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

BOUQUETS AND BANKRUPTCY.

The bankruptcy of Mr. Fleischmann, New York's most fashionable florist, is full of morals. Since the financial panic, it seems, there has been a fearful slump in fashionable flowers. Driven to economies New York's smart set and millionaires cut down their flowers. If that were all we should sigh for such sad signs of the times. For the love of flowers is a simple taste of the heart with much power to make more tender what is rough, which might go some way towards putting a heart even into the "smart set" of New York. Unfortunately that is not all. Mr. Fleischmann's troubles are chiefly to be traced to the falling off of that custom which consisted of hundreds of pounds' worth of flowers despatched to chorus girls—who, poor things, would much prefer a new hat or, even, a square meal. Twenty-three pounds worth of "floral offerings" per day for a girl earning £4 a week! Is there in a world such a fool as a young fool? And now the ruin of the florist has to be added to all the rest of the follies and extravagances. And London does not lag so very far behind New York. A mad world.

A ROAD HOG'S FATE.

Max Dalloz, who drove his employer's car in a reckless and careless fashion on the way from London to Southampton, and who ran over and killed a boy at Worplesdon, has been convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. Few, we imagine, will question the justice or wisdom of verdict and sentence, and the right sort of motorist who is very nearly concerned in the disappearance of the road hog will welcome an examplary sentence of this character. The case, it appears, is to be reported to the Home Secretary, so that he may, if he so wishes, expel Dalloz from the country. But this seems rather like an endeavour to lock the stable-door after the horse has been stolen. It is very much to be hoped that this reckless Swiss will be a warning to others. He had himself had warning enough in the shape of previous convictions, and there are too many like him who add to the perils of the road and to the popular indignation against cars and motorists in general. This kind of maniac must be resolutely checked. That is a point on which we are all agreed, and manslaughter charges are the surest means at our disposal.

PULPIT AND BENCH.

One woman has received a "call" to a Congregational Church in England; another woman has been elected a commercial magistrate in Paris. It is no new thing for a woman to "wag her head in a pulpit." Feminine missioners have often done so in the Nonconformist chapels. Nobody will dispute that women can preach. What remains to be proved is whether they can "get on" with the congregation—run the Bible classes and the sewing-meetings, keep the deacons in proper order, and arrange the multifarious details which attach to the conduct of a religious society of men and women. As for the female magistrate, we daresay she will do a lot of good in Paris, seeing that the Court in which she will sit is a special tradesman's Court to try disputes between employers and employed. There are occasions when one perceives the desirability of a woman on the Bench in England. County Court Judges, for example, do their best, and do it nobly, in cases calling for some acquaintance with the mysteries of feminine dress. It is, nevertheless, sad sight—one to rouse the deepest sentiments of fellow-feeling of which the male breast is capable—to see a judge who does not know a blouse from a bolero trying his hardest to decide whether a garment has been properly made by the dressmaker sued or sueing. At such times his Honour must wish he had an assistant more accustomed to such problems on the Bench beside him.

TACTFULNESS OF HAITI.

The annual revolution in Haiti has come earlier than usual. It was not due till January of February, being a regular concomitant of winter. But in the West Indies as elsewhere the seasons are probably changing, and revolutions with them. Like the geyser in Yellowstone Park appropriately named "Old Faithful," the effervescence in Haiti requires to let off steam periodically. There are many conveniences in such an arrangement. For one thing, the Foreign Legations and Consulates in the different towns are enabled to lay in a stock of groceries, wines, and cigars beforehand, so as to give a proper reception to the gorgeously bedizened warriors—all generals—who knock at their front doors on these occasions and earnestly appeal for lodgings for an indefinite period. Another advantage of periodicity in revolution is that the European stores have proper time to clear out shelves and cupboards in order to make room for the deluge of old clocks and tea-pots that the good wives of Haiti trustfully commit to their care when trouble begins to brew. Altogether, the Haitians, it must be confessed, are a wonderfully civilised and tactful people; no other country takes such thought for the convenience of shops and legations.

THE NEW DECISION.

It is natural that Trade Union leaders, who have become rather Socialist-Labour political propagandists than the officers and organisers of benefit societies and associations to secure a firmer basis of bargaining between capital and labour, should be both dismayed and angered by the decision in the Court of Appeal. If that decision be upheld by the highest Court of all, then their position is morally weakened—though there can be little doubt that labour members would still receive their salaries as the result of a voluntary levy. If it be reversed, however, we must all face the fact that Trade Unions are completely and uniquely above and beyond the operation of the ordinary law, vested with peculiar powers capable of a highly mischievous use. The disinterested person can hardly see the justice of the Socialist-Labour contention. It seems clear enough that there is tyrannous injustice in compelling from men who are members of a union for practical and non-political reasons a levy to support Members of Parliament who do not represent the opinions of these men, and it is not surprising that the effect of such a tyranny should have been to produce the rebellion which has led to the present situation. Parliamentary representation may be valuable or it may not. Let those who desire it pay for it without using up funds contributed for other purposes in order to secure this boon. That seems the common-sense view of the matter. And, if we may say so, the unions had best beware how they proceed, lest internal dissensions on a minor detail wreck a whole movement which has conferred real benefits on labour—and on capital.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

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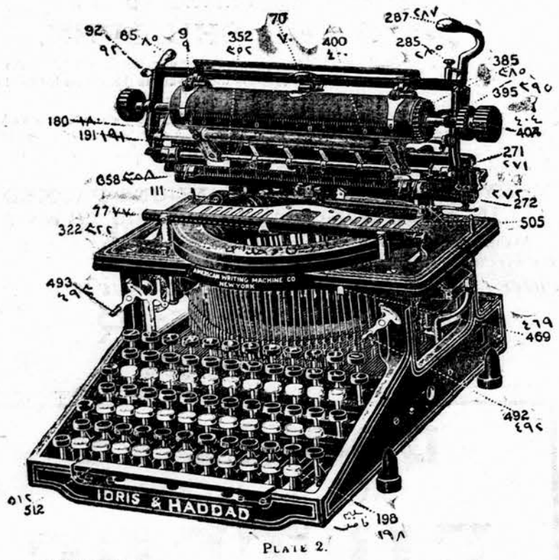

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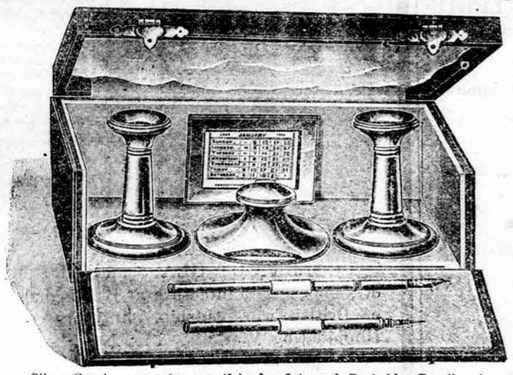
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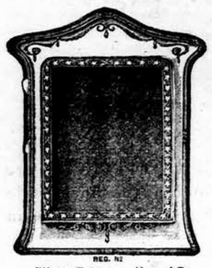
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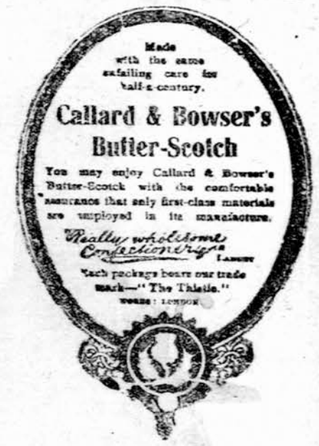

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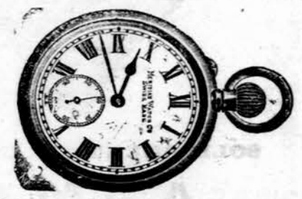

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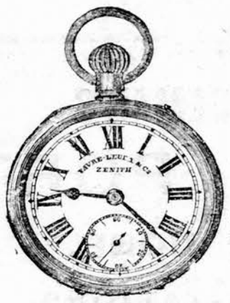

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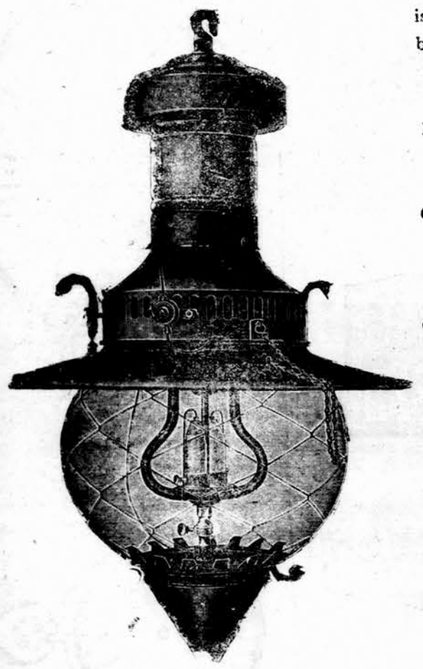

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Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
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DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Pollock Institution, London.
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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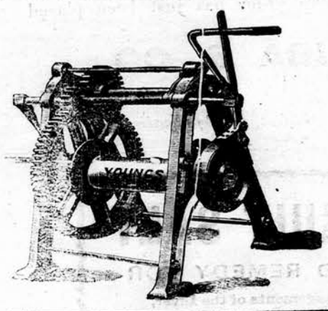

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Coleman's Wincarnis restores strength and energy rapidly and steadies the nerves. Being exceptionally agreeable it appeals at once to the delicate palate, and for those who are weak and ailing it is the grandest tonic that can be obtained.

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FOR THE HAIR.
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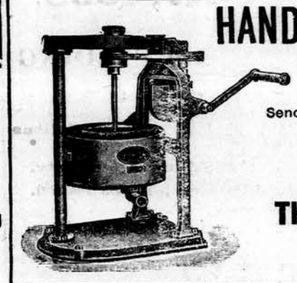

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SUPPLEMENT.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY DECEMBER 19. 1908.

TELEGRAMS.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

A. Press Raided.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 18.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Phillips, officiating Superintendent of Police in Lahore, with a posse of 40 constables, raided the Quami Press in Changer Mohala, Lahore, where a newly started newspaper, the "Inqilab," has been published for the last three months. Two hand presses and other printing material having been seized were removed to the Anarkali Thana. The office of the "Inqilab,' which was in another small house in the same Mohala, was also searched, and all letters, and papers were taken possession of by the police, locked in boxes and removed to the Anarkali Thana. The alleged editor and proprietor of the Press, Lala Nand Gopal, son of Lala Bulake Ram, Barrister-at-law, inhabitant of Hafizabad in the Goojranwala District, was ordered to present himself before the District Magistrate, Lahore, on the 23rd instant to show cause why his press and other printing material should not be confiscated in accordance with the new law.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 18.

Information has just reached Burma that two out of the nine political agitators who were recently arrested under the Act of 1818 in Bengal, are being deported to Burma.

INTER-TRIBAL DISPUTES.

Major Benn's Mediation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 18.

Major Benn, C. I. E., Political Agent, Khelat and Las Beyla, as well as the Jam of Las Beyla and several representatives of Mengals of Wadh and Jamote of Las Beyla are now in Karachi. Major Benn's principal mission in Karachi is the settlement of an important issue arising out of the late expedition. It will be remembered that although troops were despatched, there was no necessity to employ them for after protracted negotiations with the rebels at Wadh the latter unconditionally surrendered and came into the Political Agent's camp. A satisfactory settlement was then brought about, but a larger question was involved in the matter between the Mengals of Wadh and Jamate of Las Beyla, owing to very serious murders having been committed by the latter, three Mengals being killed. That question could not be settled in the Mengal country, and it was politically undesirable to settle it in Las Beyla territory, and therefore, with the permission of the Hon'ble Sir Henry MacMahon, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, the Jam of Las Beyla was invited here to discuss the question of the murder with the Political Agent, who proposes to effect a settlement here within the next week or two, both parties of Mengals and Jametes being present. The leading Chiefs of Jhalanka and Sarawan tribes and representative Jamotes are assisting the enquiry which is now proceeding with tribal custom. Five murderers have been arrested and their case will be disposed of by a jirga as required by the procedure of non-regulation provinces.

LADY VIOLET'S WEDDING.

Fixed for 20th January.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.

It is now settled that the wedding of Lady Violet Elliot will take place at the Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 20th proximo.

THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Proposed Classification.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.

The following scheme for the classification and pay of Surveyors throughout the Survey Department in India, as a whole, has been drawn up by the Surveyor-General, in consultation with Colonel G. B. Hodgson, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Colonel Burrard and Majors Ryder and Coldstead.

It provides that there shall be three classes of Surveyors, who will be recruited and trained as pupils for two years before being classed. They will then be on probation for two more years, after which they will be appointed Surveyors. The pay of the 1st class will be Rs. 30-5-100 ; of the 2nd, Rs. 25-3-60, and of the 3rd, Rs. 20-2-45, the increments being biennial. It is intended that the 3rd class shall not continue parmanently, but only until the whole of the men in the service become fit to be placed into the 2nd and 1st classes.

PROGRAMME OF OPERATIONS.

The Government of India have sanctioned the programme of operations to be undertaken by the Survey of India this season. It is a continuation of last year's work. No. 8 party, which has hitherto been employed in the Cadastral Survey of Burma, is abolished, and the training party of the Northern Circle will be absorbed in No. 14 party. A detachment has been formed to undertake the survey of Coorg.

POSTINGS AND LEAVE.

The following postings and leave for the Survey Department officers are notified:—

Major Crichton is placed on special duty in connection with the Bengal Provincial Surveys.

Major Simonds, from leave, is posted to the charge of No. 19 Survey party.

Captain Thuillier is transferred to No. 15 Survey party.

Captain Hunter has proceeded on 21 months' leave.

Mr. C. J. Veale is appointed Professor of Surveying, Roorkee College.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.

Due to Private Trouble.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 18.

A Private of the East Lancashire Regiment shot himself yesterday morning.

The man had just been relieved from duty and, on going back to the verandah of the Quarter-Guard, he committed suicide. He left a letter stating that he had some secret trouble.

GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY.

Closed from 1st April 1909.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 18.

Although no definite orders have as yet been received from the Government of India on the subject, it is practically settled that the Madras Gun Carriage Factory is to be abolished from the 1st April next, the principal plant and machinery being removed to the Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.

The closure of this old institution of the East India Company will remove from this city an historic landmark and institution which was the pioneer among our large workshops. It will cause sincere regret among the large body of Eurasians, who for almost a century have received technical training and learned a trade within its walls.

DERAILMENT NEAR SALEM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 18.

News has been received of a delailment of a goods train this morning between Thinnapathi and Salem Stations, South Indian Railway, rendering transhipment of passengers necessary.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Its Development.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 18.

The United Provinces Government are doing all in their power to bring the sugar industry of these Provinces up-to-date. Steam crushing mills will be at work by the end of December at Amithi and Gauriganj Stations on the O. R. Railway, at Aurai, eight miles from Bhadoi station, and at Baraon, five miles from Karchana, East Indian Railway.

Mr. Hado, Assistant Director of Agriculture and a most enterprising Mahomedan official, has established manufacturing processes which will be seen at work at various centres from the beginning of January onwards, and samples of produce are to be obtained from the same gentleman. More students are to be admitted to the Bareilly Sugar School and another class is to be opened at Amithi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.—Major W. C. Walton, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Lieutenant Colonel C. Tritton, deceased. Dated 10th November.

24th Punjabis.—Captain L. D. Watling, Double Company, Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander pro tem., and to remain seconded ; Captain W. F. B. Edwards, Double Company Officer and Aujutant, to be 4th Double Company Commander pro tem., vice Captain S. Morton, seconded for employment with the Imperial Service Troops. Dated 8th October.

123rd Outram's Rifles.—Captain B. G. B. Kidd, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander pro tem., and to remain seconded ; Captain G. E. Hardie, Double Company Officer, to to be 4th Double Company Commander pro tem., and to remain seconded ; Captain W.P. M. Sargent, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander pro tem,. vice Captain H. M. Turton, appointed Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding, 3rd (Lahore) Division. Dated 6th November.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA DECEMBER 18.

Major J. A. Black, I. M. S., is now gazetted for 17 months' leave and Major G. Lamb, I. M. S., for 12 months' leave.

Lieutenants G. B Malcolmson, I. M. S., and F. S. C. Thompson, I. M. S., are posted for employment in the Jail Departments of Bombay and Bengal respectively.

The Revd. C. H. Reynolds, Senior Chaplain, Lucknow, Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the 20th instant.

KARACHI, DECEMBER 18.

The hired Transport "Dongola" sailed to-day for Southampton with the following troops and families of officers, non-commissioned officers and men : —

1st Class—51 officers, 24 ladies and 25 children ; 2nd Class,—12 Warrant and non-commissioned officers, 11 women and 25 children ; 3rd-Class 1272 men, 47 women and 88 children, also 4 insanes and 14 prisoners.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 16.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of D. F. C. O. Grouven as acting German Consul, Bombay, is recognised.

Captain W. Lethbridge, I.M S., is posted as Civil Surgeon, Wana.

Captain H. Stewart is posted as District Judge, Peshawar.

Major A. McConaughey has three months' leave

Captain A. L Jacob is posted as Deputy-Commissioner, Quetta, and Captain T. H. Keys as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Baluchistan,

The following are permitted to retire :— Colonel G.F. Francis, from 5th ultimo; Colonel G. L. Garstin, from 6th ultimo ; Lieutenant Colonel R. G. Nurse, from 23rd proximo ; Hon. Captain R. H. B. Willmott, from 10th Oct. last ; Hon. Captain C. T. M. Nicholas, Hon. Captain C. R. Davis and Hon. Capt. W. A Heppolette.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred upon Captain R. St.J. Hickman, Surma Valley Light Horse.